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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

RUTAN ELECTED SPEAKER.

Speech on Taking the Chair.

CHIEF CLERK RESIGNED.

Successor Not Elected.

HOUSE ADJOURNED TILL JAN. 9.

[Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
HARRISBURG, January 4, 1871.

SENATE.

The Clerk called the Senate to order at eleven o'clock A. M., when prayer followed.

BALLOTING FOR SPEAKER.

The seventh ballot for Speaker resulted in 16 to 16—no choice.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Dem.) moved to take a recess of twenty minutes. Agreed to. It was understood that the object of this recess was to afford further time for consultation on the part of the Democrats.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

of the two parties were in session to a late hour last evening, but arrived at no conclusion.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democrats held a caucus of their own this morning, at which it was proposed to concede the organization to the Republicans. This met with temporary favor, but was reconsidered at a second caucus held a few minutes before the Senate met. During the recess a third caucus was held.

On reassembling, Mr. Buckalew (Dem.) said: The time has arrived when the necessity of the case demands the election of a Speaker. I am authorized by my Democratic colleagues to vote in such a manner as to produce the result. Nothing could be gained by prolonging this amicable controversy. My colleagues have thought proper to exhibit their magnanimity by bringing it to a close. I also add that our proposition extends only to the single election of a Speaker.

SPEAKER ELECTED.

The next ballot, the eighth, resulted as follows: James S. Rutan, Republican, 17 votes; Albert G. Brodhead (Dem.) 15 votes. Mr. Buckalew (Dem.) voted for Mr. Rutan. Mr. Rutan was declared elected and sworn. All the new Senators were sworn.

MR. RUTAN'S SPEECH.

On assuming the duties of the chair, Mr. Rutan said:

Senators—I thank you for your kindness and partiality in electing me to preside over your deliberations. The oath I am about to take requires me to discharge every duty with fidelity, that is honestly, fairly and impartially, and it shall be my constant effort to observe this obligation in its broadest sense. I must rely very much upon your kindness and assistance, and these I invoke. Experience teaches that a strict enforcement of the rules adopted for the government of the Senate is the wisest policy for the Speaker and Senators, and best promotes the public interest. I shall endeavor, therefore, to enforce all our rules strictly, but impartially, and any that seem harsh and despotic must be modified by the Senate. I have been elected under peculiar circumstances, and I realize that, although my predecessors in this office, I owe my selection at this time to the good will of all. We are reminded by this fact that one Senator, the oldest in continuous service, and one of the ablest, most useful and best loved members of this body, has passed away since our last adjournment. To mention the name of George Connell in this Senate is to excite respect for the many virtues he possessed as a man and as a public servant. We are reminded of his ability, his energy, his generous and forgiving spirit, and his constant kindness, and with unfeigned sadness and sorrow all who knew him, all who served with him here will return to his vacant seat. It is a coincidence in the history of this body that this is the second consecutive session in which we have had to mourn when we met the loss of one of our associates, and that in each case the loss charged for a time the political complexion of the Senate. We learn from this the great uncertainty of political tenure as well as of life, and are reminded that we should strive more to serve the people, the whole people, and less to promote partisan ascendency. Important duties are to be performed during the session now opening, the first of which is to provide for the election of delegates to a convention to amend the State constitution in obedience to the overwhelming voice of the people, expressed at the ballot box. Many reforms are demanded, such as prohibiting local legislation, the improvement of our judicial system and regulating representation, that can only be secured by an amended constitution. There should be no delay in passing a bill calling this convention. The division of the State into Congressional districts is another important question to be disposed of. Our duty to apportion our State is imperative, and in discharging it I trust all will be actuated by a spirit of fairness and a determination to do what is just and right rather than by a desire to advance party interest. The policy controlling such legislation should be to secure a fair representation of the people in Congress. Unnatural combinations simply for political purposes should not be tolerated, and no party making them will be permanently benefited. The masses of the people of all parties are honest, and will not indorse unfairness and wrong even for political purposes. We should all be actuated with a desire to secure a prompt dispatch of the necessary legislation, and of that only which is necessary, and an early adjournment. In view of the approaching constitutional convention and our quadrennial political struggle, let us commence the work of reform and make this session a model one for brevity, economy and wise legislation. We are admonished that the people mean the reform of all abuses, and let us earnestly begin the work.

RESIGNATION OF CHIEF CLERK.

Chief Clerk Ziegler (Dem.) tendered his resignation, stating, as he did so, that he had no disposition to prolong the contest or throw obstacles in the way of a full and complete organization of the Senate. He thanked the Senate for their uniform kindness.

BALLOTING FOR CHIEF CLERK.

Balloting was then commenced for Chief Clerk, the Democrats voting for Ziegler and the Republicans for Geo. W. Hammersly. Four ballots were had, resulting in 16 to 16. After the fourth ballot,

Mr. BILLINGFELT (Republican) offered a resolution requesting the present Chief Clerk, Ziegler, to act until his successor was elected. Mr. Billingfelt said that it was fully to continue this balloting. The adoption of his resolution would at least give the Senate a month of work and would carry out the Republican doctrine that the organization of the Senate was continuous. The Senate had not yet accepted Ziegler's resignation.

After discussion, a motion to adjourn being in the meantime made and defeated, an amendment was made by Mr. GRAHAM (Republican) to substitute the name of Hammersly instead of Ziegler.

The resolution was finally withdrawn by Mr. BILLINGFELD, and without determining the question the Senate adjourned until to morrow morning.

THE CLERKSHIP.

At a late hour this evening no means of determing the question of the Clerkship had been reached, nor is there any prospect from appearances of anything being done to-morrow, except a meeting and an immediate adjournment until next Tuesday.

HOUSE.

OBITUARY.

Mr. SUMNER announced the death of James W. Dickerson, of Bedford, and delivered an obituary address. He presented resolutions of condolence, which were passed.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Mr. GUSS offered the following:

Resolved, That that part of the Governor's message relating to the bureau of statistics and all such facts concerning the condition of wages and the treatment of the classes of workingmen be referred to a select committee of five, to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Sundry veto messages were received from the Governor.

Adjourned until Tuesday evening, January 9, at 8 P. M. S.

ANNAPOLIS.

Trial of Mrs. Wharton.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., January 4.—In the Wharton case Dr. Warren resumed the stand. In answer to a question, witness answered that it was not possible that General Ketchum could have been poisoned on Saturday night or Sunday night, because on both these occasions he sat up and talked and was not ill for some hours afterwards. Tartar emetic is one of the most powerful agents. Sometimes it does not act, but when it does it is immediate. With a poisonous dose of tartar emetic in his stomach General Ketchum could not have smoked a cigar, chatted with his friends, gone up stairs, undressed himself and gone to bed. Such delicacy of action of tartar emetic was unprecedented in his knowledge. There was no relaxation of the muscles, no syncope and other symptoms attending poison by tartar emetic. On Monday he was seen by his physician holding a slop bucket in his hands and between his knees, which would not have been likely had he been poisoned by tartar emetic. He could not have held a bucket had the muscles been relaxed by poison. Again, the medicine administered by his physician, creosote and lime water, would not have arrested the effects of tartar emetic. It is not an antidote of that poison. Had tartar emetic been taken its absorption would have been going on, and continued. The creosote and lime water acted only locally on the stomach, and yet Gen. Ketchum was relieved by it; when he could not have been if poisoned by tartar emetic. Therefore he concludes that he was not poisoned on Monday. On Tuesday, although morbidly impressed, one of the characteristic symptoms of poison by tartar emetic manifested themselves. He was conscious. There was no vomiting or purging on that day, no profound relaxation of muscles as he walked from the bed across the room; none of the symptoms produced when the nervous system; no increased secretion of urine. Had he been poisoned by tartar emetic there would have been hypersecretion of urine. All these characteristic symptoms of poison by antimony were wanting on Tuesday; and therefore he concludes that he was not poisoned. On Wednesday, the day of his death, symptoms of cerebro-spinal meningitis were present, and not those of tartar emetic poison, and thinks the different diagnosis of these diseases proves this. The increased sensitiveness of the skin on that day was a characteristic of meningitis, and not of tartar emetic poison. Indeed, insensitiveness of skin is a characteristic of the latter. There was no relaxation of the muscles; for he carried his hand to the shoulder of a witness, and from there to different parts of his body. There was no increase of secretion of urine, which was an invariable characteristic of poison by tartar emetic; but there was suppression of urine, which was characteristic of cerebro spinal meningitis. This proves to witness that Gen. Ketchum died of this disease. This conclusion was from symptoms alone. The *post mortem* examination went to show that death did not result from poison by antimony, which, had it been present, would have been developed by irritation of the mucuos membrane.

The cross-examination of Dr. Warren was commenced. He said that the death of Ketchum was not from taking gelesimium or chloral.

Revell asked about what time meningitis set in.

How long before death witness could not say; that the vomiting of previous days were premonitory or initial symptoms.

The cross-examination as to the different forms or cases of this disease, and as to the symptoms of cases seen and treated by witness during its prevalence in Baltimore last year, was continued till the court adjourned.

MINNESOTA.

The Legislature.

ST. PAUL, Minnesota, January 4.—Nothing of importance was done in either branch of the Assembly yesterday. Gov. Austin and the other State officers will be inaugurated at half past two o'clock this afternoon, when the Governor will read his message.

Gov. Austin read his second annual message to the Assembly at four o'clock this afternoon. The document is a long one, being a general resume of all the executive departments for the past year, and composed mostly of statistical information. He recommends that the five hundred thousand acres of internal improvement lands which has been a bone of contention in the Assembly for the past five years be put in the hands of the people, to be disposed of by popular vote. $14,070 were contributed for the relief of sufferers by the frontier fires, $11,121 of which has been expended. Four hundred and fifty-seven and a half miles of railroads have been built in the State during the year, making the whole number in operation 1,550 miles. The gross earnings of the roads were $3,430,414

MAINE.

Inauguration of the Governor.

AUGUSTA, January 4.—Governor Perham was inaugurated to-day and delivered his message. The State debt has been decreased during the past year over one and three quarter millions. In consequence of the large reduction of the debt and the resulting diminution of interest due, the Treasurer recommends a reduction of the State tax for 1872 of four and three fourths mills per dollar of valuation. The Governor recommends the most rigid economy in all appropriations for the ensuing year.

STATE OFFICERS ELECTED.

Both branches of the Legislature elected the following State officers: Secretary of State, Geo. G. Story; Attorney General, Thos. B. Reed; Auditor General, B. B. Murray; Land Agent, Parker P. Burleigh.

THE CANVASS.

The whole number of votes thrown for Governor was 105,797. Sidney Perham (Rep.) had 58,285 and Charles P. Kimball (Dem.) 47,578. Several towns were thrown out for informalities and differences in their returns.

ST. LOUIS.

Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—A young man named T. D. O'Connor was found on a vacant lot in this city last Tuesday with a pistol shot through his head. He was taken to the hospital, where he has since died. It was suspected that he had committed suicide, and yesterday a letter was found on him confirming this suspicion. The letter states that he lived at Leavenworth, Kansas, and that in August, 1870, he was struck in the face with a rock without any provocation, since when he has been a great sufferer, and his life miserable. In November he came here to consult surgeons, but obtaining no relief, concluded to die. He was a book keeper by avocation, and has relatives in Leavenworth.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Mary Tinker, a servant girl, was burned to death yesterday, by her clothes being drawn into the open door of a stove which she was passing with a baby in her arms. Her entire body was burned almost to a crisp before her clothes could be stripped from her. The baby was rescued unhurt.

INDIANA.

Fatal Affray.

FORT WAYNE, January 4.—Chief of Police Patrick McGee was shot here this morning at ten o'clock, by Dr. J. N. Thacker. McGee attacked Thacker in a livery stable and struck him once with a heavy cane, when Dr. Thacker drew his revolver and fired at him, one shot taking effect in the heart and killing McGee instantly. Thacker is now in jail, having given himself up at once. Justifiable homicide will doubtless be the defence for the prisoner. It is said some private difficulty between the two was the cause of the affray.

NEW YORK.

The Erie War.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION

Interesting Revelations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

ERIE WAR.

The *Tribune* says that the Erie ring is attempting to circumvent the movements of reform by circulating petitions along the line of the road opposing a change of the present management. It is said that the anti ring combination have decided to work together in the interest of reform.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Rudolph Newstadt, a merchant, yesterday made oath before the Custom House Senate Investigation Committee that three small packages, about two by three feet in size, which he received in November, were detained, upon arrival at the general order office, for two days' storage. One package he paid one dollar and fifty cents for, and two dollars and fifty cents for the others. He also swore that these are every day occurrences, and that the distinction between great and small firms makes a difference in the charges. A music dealer swore that two accordeons sold by him were seized as smuggled goods, and the purchaser arrested as a smuggler. The examination continues to-day.

John P. Lindsay testified to having heard of frequent assessments for electioneering purposes. They were always two per cent. of the annual salaries, and extended to every officer; knows that Collector Grinnell paid seven thousand dollars from his own pocket to save the poorer subordinates. Part of the control of the General Order Business was given by Grinnell to Leet when Grant became President. Leet came here from Pennsylvania and told Grinnell that he was to be appointed Collector, and asked for the General Order Business. A letter came from the President and Secretary of State recommending Leet for anything good, and on witness' advice Grinnell gave Leet the General Order Business. Leet was not a citizen of this Commonwealth. Ex-Mayor Wood of Brooklyn and Mr. Squires got the other portions, and Leet arranged to do Bixby's portion of the General Order Business for a certain sum, and by direction of Grinnell a portion of the business was directed to Bixby's store. Leet was guaranteed about $10,000 annually for controlling the business in favor of Bixby. Leet was then in the War Department at Washington. Bixby is a merchant. Grinnell was known to be opposed to political assessments of the custom house employes. He was threatened with removal by Leet if he could not get what he wanted. There is no restriction on charges for general order goods; understood from Bixby that the profits of that business were one hundred thousand dollars per year.

Whitelaw Reid, managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, testified that he had no personal knowledge of abuses at the Custom House, but knows men, whose names were given, have so testified to statements made leading articles in the *Tribune*, and would be happy to give names.

The following are among the witnesses summoned by the committee: H. B. Claflin, S. B. Chittenden, E. S. Jaffrey, E. H. Heinmann, Francis Payson, Wm. S. Brett, Mr. Hicken, Henry Barbey, George C. Colline, Wm. Redmond and David Ogden.

A night inspector was examined as to seizure, and Collector Arthurs' examination was then commenced. He was notified to prepare a list of the employes, with their salaries, fees, etc.

The National Revenue Reform Association have tendered to the Commission the use of their rooms.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The new Board of Aldermen to-day passed a resolution refusing to recognize the Mayor's right to appoint members of of the board, and ordered the minutes of the appointments to be expunged from the records. The clerks of the old board were removed.

GRAND JURIES.

The Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer Court handed in a large number of indictments this morning, supposed to be against election repeaters.

The anti ring Grand Jury is still in session.

ARCHIVES LOCKED UP.

The Commissioner of Public Works, Van Nort, has locked up all the aldermanic archives, which settles, for the time being, the claims thereto of the clerks of the old and new boards.

REMOVALS.

The Commissioner of Public Works today removed twenty more water police and twenty clerks from his own office. Aggregate saving of sixty thousand dollars per annum.

TWEED ROSSA.

Albany *specials* state that the Senators do not appear anxious that O'Donovan Rossa should take Tweed's seat. It is believed Tweed will be thrown out, Rossa ignored and a new election ordered.

MAYOR HALL.

The new Board of Aldermen expected to do something in the case of Mayor Hall to-day. Various rumors were afloat as to Hall's resigning, but there is nothing definite known.

THIRD AVENUE BANK.

About $400,000 were paid out to depositors by the Third Avenue Savings Bank to-day. $100,000 were added to the funds by the sale of securities.

CONTESTING WILL.

The will of Thomas D. Moore, formerly of Brooklyn, giving half a million to charitable and missionary societies, is under contest in the Supreme Court.

INDICTED.

Officer Duffy was indicted and is under arrest for causing the death of a lawyer, Newkirk, in Jefferson Market Prison.

ACQUITTED.

James Thomas, Michael Antoine and Thomas Roach were acquitted of the charge of mutiny on the brig J. L. Bowen.

SMALL-POX.

Twelve new cases of small-pox today.

CHICAGO.

Human Skeletons Found.

CHICAGO, January 4.—Yesterday afternoon two human skeletons were found under the debris of the old Tremont House, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. They have not been recognized.

ALEXIS.

The Grand Duke and party arrived here from Milwaukee to-day at noon. He will indulge in another pigeon shooting this afternoon at Dexter Park, and this evening will have a reception at the Tremont House. Gen. Sheridan's arrangements for the Alexis grand buffalo hunt are now fully perfected. The Ducal party, accompanied by General Sheridan and three of his aids, General Forsyth, Colonel Forsyth, and Colonel M. V. Sheridan, expect to arrive at Fort McPherson on the 13th inst. The party will proceed to North Platte Station on the Ducal train, where all the servants will be left during the absence of the party on a hunt, which will take them from the railway some six or eight days. It is the intention of all those who go to the hunting ground to take up a military mode of life and dispense with such luxuries as servants, carriages, etc. The journey between North Platte Station and the buffalo region will be made on horseback and by ambulance, and the Russians will be treated to a good specimen of ranching it on the plains in the winter. The reports from the region all agree that the weather is very fine, and General Sheridan is confident that the trip will be pleasant, as it will certainly be intensely interesting.

ALBANY.

The Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 4.—The Senate and Assembly adjourned till Tuesday next. The new police bill for New York and Brooklyn is being considered by the members of the Assembly from those cities.

In the Senate a bill conferring power on Green to raise money for New York city to pay the expenses for the next four months was considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress reported.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

NEW ORLEANS.

The State Legislature.

TUMULTUOUS PROCEEDINGS.

Troops Called Out.

ARREST OF OFFICIALS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—In the Senate there was no quorum.

In the House, on motion, the seats of the following members were declared vacant: C. H. Hempstead, of Iberville, and Chas. Able and D. Cady Stanton, of Bossier. The following were seated: P. G. Deslord, of Iberville, and Messrs. Pratt and Scanlon, of Bossier.

The report of the committee on elections was adopted, to unseat McFarlan and La Salinier, of St. Morten; seats Castille and Weyon; unseat W. Wyland, of Sabine; seat J. R. Smoot; also unseat D. L. Sour, of Avoyilles. Those unseated were Warmothits. Those seated are opposition—four Republicans, one conservative and one Democrat. The new members were qualified and the House adjourned till to-morrow. The proceedings were disorderly.

The *Evening Republican* claims that the action of the House to-day was illegal. There was no quorum, there being only fifty-one members present, including the Speaker.

The Speaker was authorized to appoint a sufficient number of deputy sergeants-at-arms to protect the House and preserve order without the presence of Metropolitan police. There are fears of a row to-morrow.

The excitement in political circles continues. After the House adjourned yesterday the Warmothites asserted that Speaker Carter was surrounded by an armed mob. The men, about fifteen, who suddenly appeared yesterday on the platform in the rear of the Speaker's desk certainly checked the contemplated movement of putting Carter out by force. To guard against the influence of such parties, two hundred Metropolitans were ordered on duty at Mechanic's Institute early this morning, and a detachment of City Guards is said to be stationed in supporting distance. It is stated that the Carter party last night called upon General Emery for troops to be used if the emergency required it. At six o'clock this morning about two hundred colored troops, with two Gatling guns, marched up from the barracks and were stationed in position. The House faction is therefore about equally matched as regards guns.

The *Times* reports the following: Affairs at the State House are in a feverish condition, but there are no indications of violence. Early in the morning a large crowd gathered around the building, and among the rest a number of Metropolitan police in and out of uniform. The door leading from the hall in front of the Senate Chamber to the yard was closed and guarded by Metropolitan police, who were stationed at the doors of both the House and Senate, and a squad was in readiness in the main entrance. The Crescent City Club were also present in force, and by eleven o'clock the ban ners on each side of the street were filled with men. The lobbyists appeared busy even on the streets, and much discussion arose over the proposed contest. It was stated openly that several more members had been bought for the Warmoth side, and it was asserted that one especially had received $10,000, but gives the statement on hearsay.

The Speaker of the House spent the morning in the Custom House, and about 11:30 o'clock reached the State House. Warmoth was already there, but they did not meet. A number of the opposition members, most of them colored, quickly followed, and with great difficulty forced their way through the overcrowded lobby into the Hall of Representatives.

The gossip still continued, when at about a quarter to twelve o'clock general attention was attracted to two carriages which drove up to the State House. The inmates of these vehicles at once walked into the Governor's office and a small knot of bystanders followed. Warrants were presented for the arrest of Governor Warmoth, Gen. Campbell and Speaker Pinchback and a number of others. The Governor, glancing at the documents, said to those accused: "Gentlemen, you must at once accompany the Marshal," and turning to the deputy asked if he was authorized to take bonds for their appearance. The Marshal said he was not, but he thought that they would be no difficulty in procuring their release on proper security. To a question who issued the writs, he answered Commissioner Woolfrey.

The Governor was then handed a warrant for his own arrest, and informed by the marshal that it was not proposed to arrest him, but simply request him to appear when notified. The Governor replied that he would be happy to accompany him then if he desired, and the marshal replied that such was not his wish. He stated further that he did not propose to use force. General Barber, he asserted, had refused to accompany him to the Commissioner's office, but he did not intend to force his attendance. Thanking the Governor for his desire to see that the writs were executed, the marshal withdrew, and with the parties accused were driven rapidly to the custom house.

Superintendent Badger, who was also arrested, went with General Campbell and Captain Flanagan in a cab. The arrests were made in the quietest manner, and few of the crowd were aware of what had been done until some minutes after the parties had drawn up.

Subsequently, at 12 o'clock, the House was called to order by speaker Carter. An attempt was made to break the quorum by the Warmothites retiring, but was unsuccessful, fifty-three members remaining, as appeared by the call of the House.

At this time the utmost excitement prevailed both inside and outside of the Chambers, although unattended with any violent manifestations. The carriages containing the arrested parties were rapidly driven off, and finally drew up in front of the Custom House, where, amid considerable excitement, they were ushered into the general business office of the United States Marshal, General Campbell and Superintendent Badger going immediately into the private office. Captain Badger in a few moments came out, as did also Campbell. They immediately proceeded to the United States Commissioner's office, where they commenced the perusal of an official looking document, which proved to be an affidavit. The following is a copy:

United States of America, District of Louisiana.—Personally appeared before me, at my office in the city of New Orleans, on the fourth day of January, 1872, T. Schumaker, Henry H. Stevens, Henry Kearson and J. P. Wilson, who, being duly sworn, say that they are citizens of the United States, and that they have received reliable information, and verily believe, and therefore charge the following persons, to wit: Henry C. Warmoth, P. E. S. Pinchback, Hugh J. Campbell, A. B. Hornes, A. E. Boden, Mortimer Carr, E. W. Downes, Charles W. Ringgold, Peter Hooper, W. Barrett, L. W. Sawyer, John Gariscamp, J. B. Stamps, James T. Houston, D. C. Stanton, Dewitt D. Brown, J. N. Brown, Parlin Franklin, D. C. Cockerell, R. Blunt, Emerson Bently, H. Mahony, Walter R. Wheyland, J. A. Massacat, A. S. Badger, Capt. T. Flanigan and Capt. B. Edgeworth, that they have, in the city of New Orleans, on the first, second and third days of January, 1872, made an unlawful combination and conspiracy, in the State of Louisiana, of a secret character, for the purpose of obstructing and hindering the execution of the laws thereof, and also those of the United States; the purpose of said conspiracy being to deprive the representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, both in their individual and representative character, of their rights, privileges and immunities as such under the laws and constitution both of the State of Louisiana and of the United States; that the constituted authorities of said State are unable in part and in part unwilling to protect them in the enjoyment thereof, thereby denying to said citizens and representatives equal rights under such constitutions and laws; that by means of the said conspiracy said parties have taken violent and illegal possession of the hall of the House of Representatives; have attempted violently to eject the Speaker of said House, and have been engaged in bribing and corrupting diverse members of said House, and have used and are using means of intimidation to deter others from discharging their duties, and to incite a part or all against the peace and dignity of the United States. Signed—F. Schumacher, M. D., Harry H. Stevens, H. R. Pearson, and J. P. Wilson.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this fourth of January, 1872. Signed—F. A. Woolfrey, United States Commissioner.

Among those included in the above charge, made under what is commonly known as the Ku Klux bill, were the Governor, four Senators, seventeen members of the House, the Superintendent and two police Captains and one Sheriff.

In a short time they commenced to come in squads of one and two. At twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock the Governor entered the court room, accompanied by a Deputy Marshal, and was loudly cheered by those assembled and cries of "call the Senate to order; we have a quorum," "Good for the Governor," were heard. The Governor looked and cried "Order, gentlemen, order." The uproar subsided and the Governor took a chair, all the rest flocking around him.

Considerable inquiries were made as to what is going to be done in this case. After consulting with the District Attorney, he said he would accept bail. Their names were then called, and the following named persons were found to be present: Henry C. Warmoth, Hugh J. Campbell, A. B. Harris, W. B. Aucuti, A. E. Barber, E. W. Dowsees, Peter Hooper, W. B. Hooper, Jas. D. Houston, Capt. Flanigan, and A. S. Badger. They were all released on $500 bail, to appear when cited, Warmoth on his own recognizance and the rest on the bond of Jas. Hernandez and A. Southsouth.

LATER.—In response to a proclamation by the Governor, fifty members of the Legislature met in the House of Representatives at five o'clock this afternoon. The clerk called the roll. There was no quorum. The sergeant-at-arms was instructed to bring in all the members found in the building. Several Democratic members were found in the Governor's office and brought in, completing the quorum. They then took action on the House this morning null and void; declared the Speaker's chair vacant, and elected O. H. Brewster, of Ouachita parish, Speaker; passed resolutions instructing the sergeant-at-arms to take charge of the State House, and allow no one to enter the building until twelve o'clock to-morrow, to which hour this extra session of the House adjourned.

There is great excitement among the politicians and officials throughout the city. Fears of a conflict are entertained.

FOREIGN.

Bismarck's Circular.

THE CATACAZY IMBROGLIO.

The Steamer Florida.

RUSSIA.

THE CATACAZY IMBROGLIO.

LONDON, January 4.—Prince Gortschakoff, in a recent communication to Curtin American Minister at St. Petersburg, announces that the Russian Government has concluded to recall Catacazy from Washington. Gortschakoff writes that the difficulty arose and culminated during his absence from the capital. The Prince says he can not but regret that some of the correspondence which passed on the subject matter at Washington appeared to be wanting in respect due the representative of the Russian empire. He continues: "We shall consider the conduct of Catacazy when he has had an opportunity of presenting his case in person. As he formally denies the justice of the complaints made against him in Washington we must suspend judgment until we have heard his defence." The Prince, in conclusion, declares that these unfortunate circumstances will not, he feels confident, impair the old and cordial friendship between the United States and Russia, of which there has been so recent a demonstration in the reception of Grand Duke Alexis in America.

FRANCE.

MINISTER RESIGNED.

NEW YORK, January 4.—A Paris special says that Casimer Perier resigns his position in the French Ministry for the reason that he is a free trader.

CAPTURED ARMS.

The arms taken by the Prussians from the French and subsequently sold to the Belgians, have been secretly purchased by the International Society.

THE COMMUNE.

Communist papers just unearthed go to show that the Communists were anxious to submit to the Government authorities during the latter days of April, but were prevented by Rossel.

POLITICAL TOUR.

PARIS, January 4.—It is announced that the Duke D'Aumale intends making, at an early day, a political tour through the central and western departments of France.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION.

MATAMORAS, January 4.—The revolutionary chief Valldez, who pronounced on the 10th of December against the Government at San Carlos, was captured and hung by the forces of General Canales, Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, with several other insurgents.

The city of Piedras Negras has been recaptured by the Juarez troops, with a loss of twenty-five killed and many of both parties wounded.

The revolutionists so far have not been able to make any progress in the State of Tamaulipas except to hold Mier.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK'S CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK, January 4.—A special from Berlin says that Bismarck's circular memorial to France on French outrages committed against Prussian soldiers and the payment of the war indemnity has been forwarded to all German ministers and agents. It is supposed that the contents of the Prussian state paper indicates the existence of distrust in Bismarck's mind as to the intentions of the Thiers Government.

SOUTH AMERICA.

VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION.

VENEZUELA, Lagnagra, December 4.—The President, with the united forces of the interior, is now marching to attack Sanfernando De Apure, a stronghold of the insurgents. The insurgent Generals Herrera and Olins have retreated before the President.

CANADA.

POLITICAL.

OTTAWA, ONT., January 4.—Hon. Scott, Commissioner of Common Lands in the new Ontario ministry, was returned by his constituents to the legislature to day by acclamation. There will probably be no opposition to the re election of any of the members of the new cabinet.

WEST INDIES.

THE FLORIDA.

HAVANA, January 4.—The steamer Florida arrived at Nassau on the 24th ult., followed by the Spanish gunboat Isescubridon, which, after a lapse of a few hours, returned to Nassau.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, January 4—*Midnight.*—A dispatch from Sandringham reports continued improvement in the condition of the Prince of Wales.

—A special dispatch to the New York *Times* from Washington says that the Government accepts the change of Ministry at Madrid as hostile to the conciliatory policy heretofore pursued regarding affairs in Cuba and the outrages growing there from; it also accepts the reported recall of Senor Roberts as further proof of unfriendly feeling; but there is as yet no positive information as to the course of the Spanish Government. The recent overhauling of the Florida will require reparation. In the meantime the Navy Department is preparing, and any orders which may be given are to be interpreted as measures of preparation on the part of our Government.

THE CAPITAL.

Civil Service Board.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Alexis Buffalo Hunt.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1872.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

General Sickles called at the Department of State to-day and was engaged with Secretary Fish for several hours on the subject of Spanish and Cuban affairs. He will leave Washington to-morrow and spend Saturday with President Grant in Philadelphia, and return to Washington early next week. Toward the last of the month he will take passage for Madrid. From sources altogether reliable it is ascertained that the Administration has not, as has been stated, changed its policy on the Cuban question, but continues, according to the principles heretofore declared, namely: that while it will observe a strict neutrality in regard to the difficulties now existing in the island of Cuba, it cannot consent that our merchant vessels shall be molested in their lawful pursuits or overhauled and examined, unless they are found committing some violation of Spanish authority.

In accordance with this policy our Government has protested against the act of the Spanish naval officer in boarding and searching the Florida on the high seas, and has required the Spanish Government first to apologize; second, to disavow the act of the officer; third, to punish him, and fourth, to pay the damages. That the Spanish Government will meet these requirements is not doubted.

With regard to the Hornet, there will be no difficulty, as the Congress has been dispatched to Port au Prince to carry her to an American port. The action of the Minister alleges, she has committed a breach of neutrality, she will be amenable to our laws, and not to those of Spain. While it is true that Sagosta, who is at the head of the Spanish Ministry, is known to be hostile to the United States, it is also known that he has no power to do harm, as his party in the Cortes is in a minority, and would, therefore, outvote him on any policy unfriendly to this country.

It is a matter of official record that about seven months ago General Sickles in a conversation with a distinguished Spanish General, whose official employment afforded him means for accurate information, was informed that more than forty million dollars had been expended for military purposes during the year then passed in Cuba. He did not state whether or not this large sum included any portion of amounts disbursed for the fleet of gunboats maintained in these waters especially with reference to the insurrection. It was further stated that the aggregate force under arms exceeded 100,000 men, more than half of whom were regular troops, and that the losses of the army of Cuba from various casualties of service exceeded eighteen thousand men. It was the Spanish General's impression that the insurgent force did not number more than six thousand of all arms.

General Sickles then heard from trustworthy sources, likely to be well informed, that the insurgents lost no ground of importance; that their troops were better disciplined than ever, and that in several recent actions they gained considerable advantage over the Spanish troops, many of whom were represented as deserting.

Reports of the most cruel severities against prisoners of war and against non-combatants perpetrated by both parties continued to reach Madrid. It is known that in the course of the struggle in Cuba the rights of American citizens were affected by the steps taken by the Spanish authorities to crush the insurrection, it being found inconvenient to refer all such cases to Madrid. The Spanish minister here was, on request of this Government, authorized to settle by agreement with the Captain General of Cuba, without consulting the Spanish Government, questions arising with this Government or its citizens from circumstances through which the island of Cuba was passing, except in cases of disagreement with superior authority, or in cases of such gravity that, in the judgment of Roberts, it might require previous consultation with the Government. Questions were thus amicably adjusted till the powers were withdrawn by the Government at Madrid, in view, as it was officially asserted, of the favorable situation in which the island then was in. The favorable situation was supposed by our Government to be the supposed extinction of organized armed resistance to Spanish authority in Cuba, and the withdrawal of the power of Roberts without notice to the United States was regarded as an unfriendly act on the part of Spain. It was after this that General Sickles wrote his letter to the Department of State announcing, among other things, the successes of the insurgents over the Spanish troops.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY.

The barometer will probably continue rising on Friday throughout the Atlantic States and on the lower lakes, with partially cloudy and clear weather and a falling temperature; northwesterly winds in the Middle and Eastern States, north and northeast winds on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. An area of low barometer will probably develop west of Illinois and move northeastward, with a rising temperature. Dangerous winds are anticipated for the Atlantic coast to-night.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The United States Register's office is still engaged in making inquiries to answer the questions lately asked by counsel for the defendants in the Tichborne case. The Osprey, of Boston, has been clearly traced to Australia in 1854. It is not yet ascertained whether she rescued any passengers from the Bella, but the Osprey herself was lost on her return from Australia, with seventy or eighty passengers on board. Some days must elapse before the counsel receive an official reply to their inquiries.

THE BUFFALO HUNT.

The Indian Bureau having to-day received official information that Grand Duke Alexis has agreed to participate in the buffalo hunt proposed by General Sheridan, orders were at once issued to the proper Indian agents to take steps to secure the presence of Spotted Tail and other famous chiefs on the occasion of the hunt.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

The Advisory Civil Service Board organized to-day by the selection of George William Curtis as President, and Mr. M. D. Connolly, of Philadelphia, as clerk. Messrs. Medill, Walker and Cattell are still absent. The board is now ready to commence work, and will hold daily sessions.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

A statement made up by the Postoffice Department shows that postal service was placed on three thousand one hundred and eighty-five mile of new railroads during the six months from July 1st, 1871, to January 1st, 1872. The total number of miles of new railroad service ordered during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1871, was six thousand one hundred and seven.

CHIEF SENTENCED.

Frank McGraw, one of the parties charged with larceny of the treaty seals from the State Department, to-day pleaded guilty to petty larceny by consent, and was sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars or be imprisoned three months.

WISCONSIN.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS.

MADISON, Wis., January 4.—There has been received by Governor Fairchild, up to January 1st, $152,791 contributions for the sufferers by fire in the western portion of Wisconsin.

INVESTIGATING FRAUDS.

The committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate alleged frauds in the passage and veto of the celebrated Dell's Improvement bill, are in session here, examining witnesses. It is understood that authority will be asked from the legislature, which convenes here next Wednesday, to compel the attendance of two or three important witnesses who refuse to appear before them.

COLUMBUS.

Legislative Proceedings.

COLUMBUS, January 4.—In the House bills were introduced to provide for the appointment of commissioners to examine applicants who propose engaging in the business of dispensing drugs; to exempt to a debtor his personal wages for ninety days prior to application for exemption; to allow ten per cent. interest on special contracts; to amend the municipal code so that adjacent property shall be assessed for property condemned, and to require a two-thirds vote of City Councils in condemning lands.

The inauguration of State officers takes place at 2:30 P. M. next Monday.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republicans held a caucus to night to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. Soon after meeting a resolution was adopted making the caucus an open one when nominations were in order. Jno. Sherman, Aaron F. Perry and Jessup W. Scott were nominated. The roll was called and resulted: Sherman, 61; Scott, 4; Perry, 5; Wm. Dennison, Garfield and Schenck, and R. B. Hayes, 1. The names of Hayes, Schenck and Dennison were withdrawn before the result of the vote was announced. All who had voted for candidates other than Sherman changed their votes to that gentleman, so that the vote, when announced, stood: Sherman, 71; Scott, 2; Schenck, 1; and Perry, 1. The nomination was then made unanimous.

SCRANTON.

Miners' Strike.

NEW YORK, January 4.—A *Times* special from Scranton says the men in the employ of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, two thousand in number, refused to submit to a reduction of ten per cent. from the 1st of January, and struck. The miners of other companies continue at work.

'Twas Christmas eve, and all through the house not a creature was stirring, not even a m

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109½@109¾.

THE Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* has one half column which it calls "Moral and Religious." We are pained from this to be obliged to draw the inference that all the rest of the paper is immoral and irreligious.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* has our thanks for the following neat compliment:

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* has commenced its eighty seventh year. A good old age; but if we may judge from the vigor it displays in its editorial columns, its four score years sit lightly on it. It is one of the ablest and staunchest Republican papers in the State. Success to it.

"EVERY SATURDAY" is itself again, and while its delightful miscellany will doubtless prove as fascinating and as popular as ever, it will no longer disseminate gross caricatures of unfortunate men and women, and professed copies of pictures from the London Graphic which could not but be detrimental to the reputation of that elegant periodical. When *Every Saturday* began its illustrated career it was admirable, but its decline was rapid and decided, so that we have no compunctions in saying that we rarely, if ever, have seen so miserable a portrait and engraving as that which was in the last number over the label: Dr. O. W. Holmes. But conspicuous as has been the failure of this illustrated journal, the success of all the purely literary periodical publications of Messrs. Osgood & Co. has been very marked, and we predict that *Every Saturday* will cease to be an exception.

THE New York *World* says: "Mr. David A. Wells is the most competent man in this country for effective service on the so-called Labor Commission." Without endorsing this we can say that Mr. Wells is competent to make a very efficient member of the Labor Commission, but that he has given every reason for the public at large to believe that his competency would be basely prostituted were he placed in any position of influence. Although accuracy is natural to him, his figures have more than once deliberately lied, and his prostration before the idol of free trade was so suspiciously marked and undeniable, that it has for some time formed one of the best instances to be quoted as evidence of the use of British gold to overthrow our healthy national policy of protection. There are few men in this country whose abilities are better known, or whose reputations are more wholly annihilated than those of Mr. Wells.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "We have a "coal boat rise" of the Ohio, and no mistake. There is abundant water at Pittsburgh to-day, and at all points, to let out the immense accumulation of coal."

Yes, we shall send you over a million dollars' worth of coal, reckoned at twelve cents per bushel. You have paid as high as thirty-six cents a bushel. Let us see if you have the *money*, and the *courage* to buy it, as we deliver it to you. Do not ask our coal dealers to take *notes* at four, and six months—they cannot afford it. Some of this coal has been stored here in barges for eighteen months, most of it for nine months, and you ought to be glad enough at the sight of it, to induce you to pay a fair price for it—IN CASH. If the Bank of Pittsburgh, which never refused redeeming its notes in specie, during its long life, wanted a few barrels of *pork* from a Cincinnati merchant, it would have to pay cash at Cincinnati. Why should this not be the case with coal *delivered*, which represents scarcely anything but labor, for which *cash* has been paid.

DEMOCRATIC PAPERS of the highest class, such as the Boston *Post* and Louisville *Courier-Journal*, prefer to proclaim Secretary Fish to be guilty of attempted bribery and corrupt venality, rather than to believe Mr. Catacazy, whose record before he came to America is as bad as it well can be, to be at fault in the recent difficulty. We confess that we had thought better of these journals. The charge against Secretary Fish is of the shallowest nature, so that it must be clearly false to all who read it; and yet it is printed and gravely commented upon by journalists who must have blushed to the tips of their pens while writing on such a text. Nothing but desperation could induce such paltry bitterness in seizing upon fictitious flaws in the fair structure of the administration. The idea seems to be to try every way possible to ferret out accusations against Grant, and when, unsuccessful, to keep on beating against the solid walls of his reputation, regardless of their sore heads and hands which are the only result.

IT is now believed that a German fleet will visit this country some time during next summer, while on its way to South America. This fleet will consist of four powerful, first-rate vessels fully armed, equipped and manned, and it should meet with a warm welcome from America. But it is said that the object of the expedition is twofold—to overawe Brazil and to bully Venezuela. It is scarcely necessary to state that all America's traditions warn us that a close watch must be kept upon this warlike expedition, and Prince Bismarck should be reminded that, while his authority may be paramount in Europe, there are limits beyond which he must not venture on this side of the ocean. It might suit that great man's plans to have a little, unimportant war across the seas, which would serve as a school for the German navy, which was somewhat ignored in the late war with France, but the advantages which might thereby be gained are scarcely greater than those he is sure of, by holding as aloof from America as nature and the American policy have decreed.

LYNCH LAW.

The frequent instances of the wish of a mob of excited persons to take the law into their own hands, and by a summary judgment of guilt, visit punishment on an offender, are becoming alarming, and should be frowned against by every good citizen. We cannot conceive of any circumstances, where law and order prevailed, and are upheld by the community, wherein infliction of punishment, without trial in the legal way, would be justifiable. The criminal laws of the country are framed for the general protection of all citizens, and are supposed to cover all manner of crimes. The punishment provided is in every case as severe as the crime deserves, and the judgment of twelve men is invoked by the law, upon whom the duty is devolved, after hearing evidence and counsel, of pronouncing guilt or innocence. The solemnity and gravity of the court room produce thoughtfulness and meditation on the part of witnesses, counsel, and jury, all rage has had time to smother, all animosity is overcome through a sense of the imperialism of justice and mercy, and the smplest margin is allowed both the criminal at the bar, and the public, to secure protection from outrage. This is the rule in all well governed communities, and no matter how apparent the crime, or how devilish its nature, the law can only be vindicated properly by a perfect adherence to its well ordered systems. Any deviation from these is a violation of law, and renders those participating, guilty of a serious breach of the peace. The temptation is sometimes strong. We have twice witnessed its force in our own orderly city of late years—to visit swift and terrible punishment upon well known, and flagrant offenders; but in nearly all such cases the violence of the mob, does not stop to consider the *grade* of the crime, but rushes headlong to end the existence of the malefactor, without giving him a moment for preparation. The law is, in all such cases, outraged; a poor debased creature may be sent unprepared into the presence of his Maker, as the direct result, but is society benefitted? We doubt it. The community is often suddenly rid of a common, and mayhap, a dangerous nuisance, but the law, which in this, and every other well regulated country, has been trampled on, and abused by those for whose protection it was enacted.

Again, the laws of the country if they be of any value at all, to the community, are just as applicable to one class of offenders as they are to another, and make no distinction between a *mob*, supposed to be bent on righteous work, and one which is organized to accomplish some unholy purpose. Both are willful, premeditated examples of criminality, and must be so dealt with by bench and jury.

Besides, the vilest criminal who ever creeped to his villainous work, and chilled the blood of good men by his ferocious looks, is entitled to his rights, under Heaven, whatever they may be. It is not one of them to be hunted, and shot down like a mad dog, or a hyena. The community is not responsible for his having been placed on earth; they are empowered fully, however, to secure ample protection from his beastly nature. The law makes this distinction between man and brute creation. Let the former be ever so much, by nature similar to the latter, nevertheless the law was enacted for the one, and not the other. Therefore is man—let him be ever so brutalized—entitled to whatever rights belong to him under the law, and these he should have, under all circumstances.

We will not here discuss the possibility of mistakes, that an excited mob might make, although we have witnessed, during a storm of this nature, innocent men knocked down, and trampled upon, on the faintest rumor of a suspicion of their complicity with the guilty, and more than one man has lost his life at the hands of Judge Lynch's impetuous and virtuous (?) officers, who afterwards was found to be guiltless of the crime for which he suffered death. This, of itself, should be enough to restrain any body of citizens in the midst of excitement.

A practical illustration of the truth of what we have written, may be found in the latest attempt at Lynch law at Rochester, New York. A negro, charged with an infamous crime had been safely lodged in jail, to await his trial. A crowd of excited citizens gathered on the street corners, near the prison, and clamored loudly, and demanded the person of the accused. The military were ordered out to preserve quiet, and prevent a breach of the peace. The mob grew bolder at this interference, and some stones were thrown at the militia, who thereupon were ordered to fire into the crowd. The unfortunate result is stated—"two men killed, one man and one boy wounded." The dignity of the law was attempted to be outraged, the guardians of the law had but one remedy left, when the danger to the public peace had reached beyond the control of the municipal power. The sad results of this attempt to enforce Lynch law in a well ordered community, are worthy of our serious thought.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Ere this our readers have doubtless read and pondered over the message of the Governor of the State as spread before them in these columns yesterday. We believe that it has been very generally accepted as a laborious public document in which His Excellency fairly presents all that is of interest connected with the history of the Commonwealth during the year, and advances many very valuable and important suggestions which the people will expect the Legislature to duly weigh and consider. It is hardly necessary at the time of this writing to venture any passing review of the subject matter of the paper, inasmuch as the interested and intelligent reader has already passed judgment on its merits and demerits. It is extremely difficult for the head of a government to view all questions of State which come up for his attention and consideration in such a way as to please everybody and not excite adverse criticism. Governor Geary displays a commendable spirit of fairness in dealing with subjects that are viewed from different standpoints by the people, and with all candidness we award him the credit of appearing just, fair and generous, although we materially disagree with him in his elucidation of some transactions in which the tax payers are immediately interested and concerned.

The statistical information it contains on the financial condition of Pennsylvania develops an economical and able administration of departmental affairs highly creditable to the Republican party in power, and fully in accord with its popular policy of retrenchment and reform in the expenditures of the people's moneys. During the year just closed the State debt was reduced in the magnificent sum of $5,131,590.17. This agreeable fiducial exposition is all the more gratifying when we remember that under a Republican conduct of affairs of the nation the enormous public debt has been steadily diminished and the burdens of taxation materially lessened.

The exhibit made of the Evans transaction, whereby that gentleman realized, at the cost of the taxpayers of the State, nearly $300,000 for work that any high-priced and responsible agent would have thought himself well remunerated for if he realized ten per cent. of the enormous fees extorted, puts no new construction on the affair that has not been fully discussed by the public press, nor does it lift the dark cloud of odium in which the transaction is enveloped. View the case of Evans as we may, and with all the charity that we can bring to soften its hard features, it still presents the aspect of a gigantic blunder, and smells remarkably much like a glaring swindle, a gross, open, daylight fraud and confidence game upon the public.

The suggestion to the Legislature that some stout safeguard be thrown about the tax payers in order to prevent their being outrageously robbed by a recurrence of a similar swindle by conspirators taking advantage of the technicalities afforded in loosely drawn laws to that inflicted by the "Credit Mobilier" fraud, is wise and timely, and should be promptly acted upon. It is a sad commentary on the business shrewdness of law-makers that our treasury should be rightfully under law, but wrongfully in honesty and justice, robbed of taxes due to the Commonwealth of over one million of dollars, with which a few artful schemers lined their pockets and laughed the matter all to one side in the higher courts of justice. Such robberies as these lay a burden on all the interests of the State by increasing the ratio of taxation, and, aside from the pecuniary wrongs afflicted, the mortification of an entire body of law-makers being outwitted by plunderers is very hard to bear.

The indirect recommendation of the Governor, that the Legislature shall hold off its hands from questions that properly be[long to the] forthcoming constitutional conve[ntion] as timely, and should be adopted. The Legislature should leave a clear field for the transaction of business of reform to the convention, as its members will more directly represent the entire people on questions in that direction. No effort on the part of the Assembly should be made to forestall what may be done by the convention or to complicate its deliberations. It should be free and untrammeled.

In again striking at the head of the snaks covered up in the "Milford and Matamoras Railroad Act," which was squirmed through at the end of the session of the last Legislature with indecent haste, General Geary has only done his duty as a faithful guardian of the interests of the Commonwealth. The bill established a dangerous precedent in legislation, and if not wiped out promptly, may invite other raids of like character upon the money coffers of the State.

The reference to educational interests afford much ground for reflection. Although the doors of the colleges provided free for the people, are thrown wide open for the admittance of all children, yet the ungratifying fact is announced that more than 75,000 of our youth never enter them or any other schools, but are permitted to live upon the streets and to receive no education. Had we not abundant school privileges this would be regarded as a lamentable state of affairs; but it is all the more to be regretted since there is a seat provided and in waiting for every child of the Commonwealth in our public schools. A system of compulsory education would remedy the evil of non-attendance and save thousands of children from the inevitable ruin to which their nomadic habits, and idleness tend. The poorer classes might deem such a system as a hardship because they need the earliest services of their children, but in the course of time they would perceive that it is to their benefit to have their children educated so that they may make good, worthy and industrious citizens. Compulsory education would also have the tendency to materially lessen the poorer classes, as learning rarely keeps company with poverty.

Passing over other topics of discussion in the message we arrive at the very important sugestion that a State Board of Health be created, in order all the more successfully to combat with disease in all its forms, and especially when it comes in the fearful shape of an epidemic. Great good would undoubtedly follow such organization, and we are among those who gladly accept the idea as an important one, and would hail its practical adoption with much genuine pleasure.

In view of the awful scourge that during the year past was visited upon the people of the entire State in the foul disease of small-pox, we think well of the suggestion of a law compelling vaccination. The intelligent world recognize the efficacy of this preventive against the disease, and as a sanitary measure of the gravest importance it should be universally employed.

In the matter of pardons, Gov. Geary's record during the past year is certainly good. No duty is more troublesome to discharge than the exercise of the pardoning power, and we think it is high time that the Chief Executive of the State should be relieved of its annoyance. Some better method for the disposition of criminal cases beseeching clemency should be adopted, and the responsibility of the use or abuse of the power should be placed on more than one individual.

In conclusion, we assert that the message is an able and worthy document, and, in the main, reflects credit to the head and heart of its honored author—the Governor of progressive Pennsylvania.

OUR EXCHANGE LIST.

IN speaking of the recent conflict between Church and State authorities in Williamsport, where Father Stack called in the courts to aid him in his conflict with Bishop O'Hara, the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

It seems to be generally agreed that the present condition of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States is anomalous in this regard, and ought not to continue; but we do not see how it is to be reformed by injunction, nor is it easy to understand how the Court of Common Pleas of a Wyoming county, without arrogating one of the prerogatives of the papacy, can assume to reverse the sentence by which a Bishop forbids one of his inferior clergy to perform certain clerical functions. The prohibition is binding only upon the conscience of the Rev. Mr. Stack; and what has Judge Gamble to do with that? As for the priest, he went into the Church with his eyes wide open, and vowed obedience to his bishop, and if his bishop uses him unjustly he knows that his only appeal (from a Catholic point of view) is to the higher authorities of the Church, and not to the civil courts. It may be hard that he should submit to such a rule, but he took the obligation upon himself, and should not complain if it hurts him. Of course, if he chooses to cut loose from what he regards as a tyrannical church, he is at liberty to do so; but we have little sympathy for men who will stay in a society and refuse to obey its rules.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: Prof. Maury, the rather impracticable and not very profound scientist, who, however, made a survey of the ocean bed a few years before the war which was of great benefit to mariners, and through them to the whole civilized world, has now brought forward a stupendous project for noting the physical forces at work upon the earth and their effects, and distributing this knowledge. The plan, could it be carried into effect, would be of advantage to all classes, especially to the producer. While "wars and rumors of wars" are telegraphed all over the world, the people of each nation are almost entirely ignorant of the condition of the climate and the prospects of crops in every other part of the world, and suffer by this ignorance. The price of cotton in Alabama or Mississippi depends upon the crop in India, yet our Southern cotton is often put into the market upon the supposition that it will have to compete with a large Indian supply, when, in reality, some change in the weather has caused a failure of the crop in the East. A system of international observations, similar to the weather signals now in use in this country, would enable the agriculturalist to know the probable quantity of his production which would come into the market from all parts of the world, and thus lead to a just equalization of prices between different countries. The project of Prof. Maury is vast, possible, and worthy of the age.

OLIVE LOGAN has written a letter to the New York *Tribune* from which we extract the following: I little dreamed when I attended the Woman's Convention at Steinway Hall in the spring of 1869 (the only one I ever attended), that the utterances of that body would ever lead up to such monstrous doctrines as are now put forth in the name of the advocates of woman suffrage. In the short speech I made on that occasion, I conjured my hearers to believe that we sought no conflict with the gentle household gods, that we waged no war on the sweet home virtues, and much of like purport. I have not "progressed" one inch in this matter since. I still think a happy home the best thing there is on earth, and I still believe that the old fashioned marriage is the basis of it. Therefore I, like my husband, do not "stand in the front line of the ultra-progressionists of the age with regard to marriage."

Meantime the subject of woman's enfranchisement has become so loaded with obnoxious features that what once seemed a fair protest against the tyranny of taxation without representation (the principle for which our forefathers fought and died) is now becoming a nuisance to audiences. It is also becoming a nuisance to me, and I have resolved to confine myself in future to a line of remark which has done more toward winning me such fame and fortune as I possess than anything I have said about suffrage. Unclean hands have been laid upon it—let it go. Sufficient for me are the old-fashioned themes of a noble life, a good man's love, frolics with the children, how to make home happy, the flowers on virtue's window-sill, the follies of Miss Japonica, the vapidities of Mr. Fitz Noodle the funniments of Miss Jerusha, the honest little comedies of daily life, and the sweet household pixies. With these themes I am happy and at home, and with these I am content. Only let me do my work in my own way—let me use my maiden name as a *nom de plume*, and don't let people call me "an ultra-progressionist with regard to marriage."

THE London *Railway News*, quoting from an official blue book says: At the end of 1870 there were in the United Kingdom 15,537 miles of railway—namely, 11,043 miles in England and Wales, 2,519 in Scotland, and 1,975 in Ireland. Twenty-two years ago, at the end of 1849, the total mileage was but 6,032, and there were constructed consequently in the interval 9,505 miles, being at the rate of 432 miles per annum. The total authorized capital of all the 599 companies was 496,178,382*l*, nearly $3,000,000,000, being, as the *News* suggests, more than the combined national debts of the United States, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The paid-up capital was 329,908,673*l*, say $2,645,000,000, of which 387,974,234*l* is in stocks and shares, and 141,934,439*l* in loans and debentures. The cost per mile is thus 34,106*l*, say $170,000. The total receipts amounted to £45,078,143 or, say $225,000,000. Of this £24,115,159 was from freight and £19,301,911 from passengers, luggage and mails. The 599 railway companies possessed 299 378 engines and cars, which includes 9,879 locomotives.

THE December number of *Blackwood* thinks French home life tends to make excellent women, but molds the boys into sneaks and cowards. It is only in the higher classes that the traditional French courage can now be found. "There is no stuff in them." As "Old Ebony" says: "A boy may sing cleverly and paint in water colors, he may talk four languages—which none of them do—and love his dear mamma; he may polish muscle shells for his sisters and catch shrimps at the seaside—those polite acquirements will not make him a good fellow; and though the French boy takes refuge in such diversions, he is none the greater for it; they don't help to make him a man. He is pretty nearly as expensive and as demonstrative as the girls; he has an abundant heart; he is natty at small things; but he cries too easily, and thinks tears are natural for boys. No one tells him that emotions which are attractive in women become ridiculous in men; so he grows up in them, and retains, when his beard comes, all the sensibility of his boyhood."

THE Montreal *News* says: No more cheering news ever reached Canada than the announcement that the survey of the Pacific Railway had been a perfect success. There had always been a lingering apprehension that the passages of the Rocky Mountains would present insurmountable difficulties, but we learn with unalloyed satisfaction that by the route surveyed through British Columbia, the gradients are lighter, the passes lower and the distance shorter than either the Central or Northern Pacific Railways. We have further information of almost equal importance. We are told that mineral deposits of the richest character have been traced throughout large areas of British Columbia, and that valley of abounding fertility invited the admiration of the surveying parties. We must wait the meeting of Commons for the official reports of geologists and surveyors, but enough is known to remove all doubts as to the feasibility of constructing a Canadian Pacific Railway.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says: It is important that the owners of property in the burnt district of Chicago, who contemplate rebuilding the present year, should hold a meeting and appoint a committee to visit Washington, and urge the passage of the bill now pending, to admit building material for a limited period free of duty, as was done in the case of Portland after the great fire in that city. Congress reassembles on Monday next. There should be a committee of our foremost citizens on the ground to labor for immediate action on the bill. It ought to be passed during the present month; but, if left without any especial attention, so that members of Congress shall be led to think that our people are indifferent to it, its fate may be doubtful. Not less than twenty millions of dollars are involved in this bill,—twenty millions which our citizens may gain without the Government losing it, for the materials will not be imported if the duties are required to be paid upon them.

THE N. Y. *Times* says: The people of the United States enter on the new year with that comfortable feeling which belongs only to economical persons, who are not only able but willing to pay their debts. Their ledgers show that since March 4, 1869, the public debt has been decreased $281,624,857, and they enjoy the consciousness that this unprecedented discharge of national obligations has been going on while the taxes have been steadily and appreciably decreased. Contrast this state of matters with the reckless increase of the debt of the city, under Democratic rule, and then estimate at its value the partisan clamor about the extravagance of the Republican National Administration.

The Late James H. Hackett.

The death of this eminent actor naturally calls for an account of his professional career and the more important incidents of his life. The following abstract written by himself, only two months ago, will be read with interest:

AN ABSTRACT AND BRIEF CHRONICLE—OCTOBER, 1871.

JAMES HENRY HACKETT was born in his mother's house, 72 William street, New York, 15th March, 1800. Was a pupil at Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, L. I., from 1805 to 1815, when he was admitted a member of the Freshman class of Columbia college, New York. He read law for a year in 1817, in the office of Gen. Robert Bogardus, New York city. In 1818 he became clerk to the firm of Fish & Wilcox, wholesale grocers, 120 Front street, New York, A. K. Fish being his first cousin. In April, 1819, he married Catharine D. Lee Sugg, first singer of the Park Theatre corps, and took her from the stage. In April, 1820, he went to Utica, N. Y., and became a leading merchant, and resided there five years with his wife and three sons. John K. Hackett, his second son, was born at Utica, 13th February, 1821. April, 1825, he quitted Utica, returned to New York city and began the wholesale grocery business at 113 Front street. Jonathan Sturges was then a clerk to his next door neighbor, Lyman Reed. He speculated heavily and very successfully for a season, but became unfortunate in business before the end of that year, which was remarkably disastrous to mercantile speculations. In March, 1826, he made an attempt upon the stage of the Park Theatre, New York, was successful and adopted it as a profession. In 1827 he contributed $5,000—a sum he had saved out of his earnings as an actor—to increase the assets of his former business as a merchant, and effected a satisfactory settlement with all his commercial creditors. May, 1846, while he was lessee and manager of the Opera House in Astor Place, and Macready was his star, the friends of Forrest caused a riot and drove Macready from the stage. The damage to the building, which he was bound to repair, and to the manager's business, amounted to about $4,400, which sum, owing to the fact that then (1849) no law existed in New York to indemnify sufferers by riots, was a total and irrecoverable loss. Nevertheless, in January, 1855, when there was great suffering among the poor of New York city, and loud appeals made to the humane for their relief, Mr. Hackett, who had in the summer previous engaged in Europe the great Italian singers, Madame Grisi and Signor Mario, and an operatic corps for six months in America, and was in the midst of an enterprise which was notoriously only moderately profitable, spontaneously persuaded Grisi and Mario to sing at a concert (the only one given in New York) gratuitously—their salary from Mr. Hackett being $1,200 for each performance—while Mr. Hackett freely gave the services of his other artists (under his monthly pay) for "a Benefit to the Poor of New York." The net proceeds proved about $7,000, which sum was handed over forthwith by John E. Williams, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank, who had consented to officiate as treasurer on the occasion.

In March, 1864, Mr. Hackett projected the getting up of a monument to Shakespeare, and was promptly and heartily cooperated with by Messrs. William Wheatley and Edwin Booth professionally, and through the influence of Judge Chas. P. Daly with the Commissioners of the Central Park, a suitable spot there was appropriated for its foundation, and a corner-stone for a monument was laid April 23, 1864, that being the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare. About $7,000 was raised by theatrical benefits gotten up by Messrs. Wheatley, Edwin Booth and Mr. Hackett, and about $19,000 by private subscriptions to the fund; out of which $20,000 has been paid to the sculptor, J. Q. A. Ward, for a statue in bronze, which is stored at present in the Central Park, until a suitable pedestal can be prepared and placed upon the foundation laid in 1864.

In December, 1864, just after President Lincoln's re election, it was currently reported in Wall street, that "Mr. Morse, the United States consul at London, had intimated his desire to resign his office." A large number of Mr. Hackett's old friends and acquaintances, among the wealthiest, most prominent and influential of the mercantile community of New York city, addressed a memorial to President Lincoln endorsing Mr. Hackett's good name and capability, and soliciting his appointment to that consulship in the event of a vacancy, and forwarded the memorial to Senator Edwin D. Morgan, who duly presented it to the President, and vouched for the high respectability of the merchants and bankers of New York city, who had taken such an earnest interest in Mr. Hackett's behalf.

The report, however, of Mr. Morse's desire to vacate his consulate at London proved to be erroneous, and President Lincoln, who had about a year previous been so charmed with Mr. Hackett's *Falstaff* as to write him a complimentary letter, and solicit an opportunity, when Mr. Hackett might next visit Washington, to make and cultivate his social acquaintance, expressed his regret that his public policy, under the circumstances, disabled him then (January, 1865) from appointing Mr. Hackett to some satisfactory foreign consulship, but at the same time he intimated his confidence, if Mr. Hackett could wait till the following summer, in his ability to find for him some agreeable position of that sort abroad. Mr. Lincoln was assassinated on the 14th of the ensuing April, and thus was foreclosed, and forever, Mr. Hackett's only hope—never having been a partisan politician—of any appointment under the Government of his country.

To this memoir we need only add that since 1855 Mr. Hackett has appeared upon the stage rarely and irregularly, and though his mental and physical energies remained unimpaired by age or any infirmities, up to within a short time of his death, he persistently, of late years, refused all offers for a reappearance on the stage.

EVERY EXPERIENCE.

If immediate attention were paid to the first invasion of the throat and lungs by disease, there would be comparatively few deaths from consumption, which, as it is now, and the health records confirm us in the truth of what we write, nine out of ten of those who die prematurely die of some disease of the lungs—not consumption perhaps, at first, but gradually proceeds to that stage when it becomes as fixed as fate and as fatal as the cholera. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is infallible in all such cases. It hinders the tuberculous deposits from settling in the lungs, and even if they have begun to form a nucleus, Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure dissolves and dissipates them and carries them out of the system as so many noxious elements which have no business to be there.

The blood is restored by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure to a newness of plastic power, which, in its errand of reparation, it distributes to every part, making the wheels of life to run with smoothness and regularity, and according to every function the duties which Nature has assigned it. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure $1.50 per bottle or 6 bottles for $7.50. Dr. Keyser's private office for lung examinations, 167 Liberty street, every day, except Sunday and Tuesday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until [illegible]

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JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
Drug Store and Family Medicine Depot,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

WARNING WORDS.

The strength and nervous energy of the human body ought to be increased during the winter, for two reasons: In the first place, diseases of the most deadly character are to be generated at this season, and, secondly, it is of the utmost importance that during the cold weather months the system should be put in a condition to withstand the effects of the Spring miasma, and the subsequent depressing heat of Summer. It is therefore advisable, in fact essential, to tone, regulate and invigorate the digestive and secretive organs at this period of the year, and of all the stomachics and alteratives at present known, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most powerful, the most harmless and the most agreeable. The temperance world would be in itself a glorious boon, if it did not, unfortunately, bring with it a volume of chilling mois ure and unwholesome winds, which have a bad effect on the skin and lungs. These must be guarded against, or there is no security for health. The effect of a course of the Bitters is to give vigor and tone to the entire organization—the superficial muscles and nerves, as well as the internal viscera. A regular habit of body, a healthy and natural flow of bile, an active digestion, a good appetite, pure blood and a vigorous circulation of that fluid, are among the blessings derivable from a persistent use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only more than supplies the place of the best tonics, cathartics and antiseptics prescribed in their separate forms by physicians, but perform the threefold work of invigoration, regulation and purification, at one and the same time.

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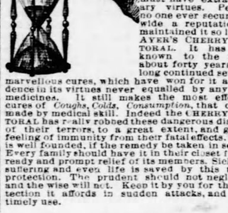

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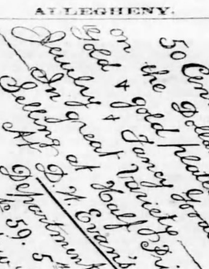

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Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, January 4, 1872.

The supply of money continues to fall largely short of the borrowing demand, and there is yet very slight, if any, concession in the rates current during the past month.

Since the declaration of dividends, small lots of bank stocks can be more readily picked up by parties wanting to buy, though with small abatement in prices.

We clip the following from the Philadelphia *Ledger*. It suggests a question that some holders of Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds have proposed to us. Does the Allegheny Valley rank with the Pennsylvania, Reading, &c. roads, "having a character to lose," or with "some small, poor companies, that creditors were glad to get anything from?" The complaint will lie with equal force against the Connellsville, whose bonds, as do those of R. H. Company's, have gone quite largely into the hands of parties who hold moderate amounts, and to whom the deduction is sometimes a serious matter:

"The Pennsylvania, the Reading, the Lehigh Valley, and all the companies of standing in this city, *having credit and character to lose*, paid their coupons and interest yesterday without the amount of Government tax of 5 per cent., which, it is announced, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue means to make an effort to collect. Some other companies, that creditors were glad to get anything from, we are informed, witanehd the amount of tax. It is hoped that this will result in a close look after the Commissioner, and when he is set right, those creditors who have accepted less than the full value should be required by the latter the officers of the companies for the amount illegally withheld."

The Eastern markets were heavy to-day. Gold was steady at 109¾@109⅞, but the cost of carrying 1-16@⅛ will inevitably force quotations down again. Government bonds were weaker also, but without pressure to sell for money.

The stock market opened strong. Western Union at 70¾; Northwest common, 69¾; Wabash, 75¾ and Erie at 36¾, but the market weakened towards the close of the day, and quotations are from ¼ to 1 per cent. off.

We understand that a lease of the Susquehanna Canal was made yesterday to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for 999 years, on the basis of the payment of an annual rent equal to the interest on one-half of the bonded debt of the Canal Company. One-half the net earnings of the canal is to be paid in addition, as rent, with a guarantee that on and after the year 188 this shall amount to at least 3 per cent. annually on the capital stock of the Company. The recent large purchases of coal lands by the Reading Railroad Company, their ownership of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, and their possession of the Susquehanna Canal, furnish abundant evidence of the intentions of the Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to make a Havre de Grace a great coal depot for Southern shipment, and to supply Baltimore and Washington with cheap anthracite coal.

The stock brokers, with that portion of the outside public which deals with them, have a rather bad reputation, and yet there is no other class of persons who transact so large an amount of business on the mere word of honor of the parties and have so little recourse to law to enforce obligations. The rules of their organization look to integrity are most stringent. A case in point was reported at New York last Saturday, when the year was appropriately wound up with the action of the Governors of the Board there in promptly suspending a member who, having bought stocks upon the order of another broker, and for the sake of the usual commission, was convicted of having denied that he had bought the stock.

The Toledo & Wabash Railroad earned in the third week of December $114,909
Same week in 1870 70,994

Increase ..... $ 34,915

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Bonds—1871	114¾	114¾
5-20—1862	110¾	110¾
" 1864	110¾	110¾
" 1865	112¾	112¾
" 1865 new	111¾	111¾
" 1867	112¾	112¾
1868	112¾	111¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾
Gold	109	109¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	95¾	96
Erie	36	36¾
Reading	91	91
Lake Shore	95¾	96
Do Scrip	87¾	87¾
Chicago & Rock Island	103¾	103¾
Pittsburgh	125¾	126
Chicago & N W	67¾	67¾
Do. Preferred	91	91
St. Paul, Common	57¾	56¾
Do. Preferred	81¾	80¾
Wabash	75¾	75¾
Do. Preferred	83	83
Ohio & Mississippi	26¾	25¾
Pacific Mail	55¾	55¾
West. Union Telegraph	70¾	69¾
Adams Express	91	90
U. S. Express	64	64
Wells, Fargo	56¾	56

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	109¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	111¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	110	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾	Pac. R. R.	125¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	112¾	C. P. R. R.	
U. S. 10-40s	109¾	Cy. Pacifics	

NEW YORK, January 4, 1871.

Gold was quiet and steady at 109¾@109¾. Loans were from 9-64 down to 7 per cent. gold for carrying. Clearances 47,750,000. Government bonds dull and steady. The amount of bonds offered to the Government to-day was about $1,250,000 at from 109 to 109 7-16; awards $500,000 at from 109 to 109 12. Stocks opened steady but soon began to decline, and by noon had fallen off nearly one per cent. At the close the market was weak and panicky. Western Union sold from 70¾ to 68¾. Erie from 37¼ to 34¼. New York Central from 95¾ to 95¾, and Lake Shore from 95¾ to 95¾. Money tight, from 7 gold to ¼ per cent. Southern State securities on the last call were lower in Virginias, weak in Tennessees and dull in other bonds.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114; 5-20s of '62, 110; do of 64, 110¾; do of '65, 112¾; do new of '65, 111¾; do of '67, 112¾; coupons of '68, 112¾; 10-40s, 109; currency 6s, 114¾; money, 7s.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee 63¾; do new 63¾; South Carolina, July, 23; do April 21¾; Missouri 6's 90¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 69¾; Pacific Mail 55¾; Adams Express, none; Wells-Fargo do 56. American 93. Merchants Union do 58¾; United States do 64; New York Central 95¾; Scrip 90; Erie 35¾; Harlem 124¾; Reading 111¾; Michigan Central, none; Michigan Southern 94¾; Northwestern 67¾; do preferred 91; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 128¾. Rhode Island 107½; St. Paul 56¾; do preferred 80¾; Toledo & Wabash 22¾; Fort Wayne, none; Chicago & Alton 117; Ohio & Mississippi 25¾; Quicksilver 26¾; Union Pacific 29¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, January 4, 1872.

ASHES—Reported firm but unchanged. Common Soda, 4 cts; refined, 4¼@4¾; Nitrate Soda, 5; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair, 50@55 per gallon; prime to choice, 60@65.

APPLES—There is a continued active demand and prices are firm though unchanged. We continue to quote at $3.50@4.00 per bbl for fair to good and $4.25@4.50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—The receipts continue large, unusually so for this season of the year and with stocks accumulating the market is weak and prices lower; sales of common to medium at 25@28; and of prime to fancy at 30@35. Low grade butter continues very dull.

BROOM CORN—Messrs. Isaiah Dickey & Co. report as follows: "Is in good supply, nothing doing, although we look for a demand at quotations during this month and next; we still quote at 6¾@10 cts. for fair to choice green."

BEANS—The market is quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote at $2.10@2.50 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is less active; we now quote in a jobbing way at $4.25@4.50 per cwt. or $8.50@9 per bbl.

CHEESE—The receipts have fallen off considerably within the past few weeks, but as the demand is light, prices are unchanged. Goshen, 19@15¾; Factory, 14@14¾; Dairy, 13@13¾.

CARBON OIL—Is quoted in car load lots at 21 cts—usual advance over these quotations for small lots.

CANNED GOODS—Quiet but firmer, and unchanged.

CIDER—Sales of 2500 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of prime to choice Jersey at $7.50@8 per bbl. Buckets unchanged at $17 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 5@5¾ cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches continue dull, but an early improvement in the demand is probable; prices unchanged. Sales at 10@10¾ for halves; 8@8¾ for mixed and 7@7¾ for quarters. Apples—steady with sales at 7@7¾ for common to fair and 8@8¾ for prime to choice.

EGGS—The receipts of fresh are increasing slightly but as yet the supply is not equal to the demand and prices are still maintained; 37@38—an occasional sale reported at 40 cts. Packed—Sales at 25 cts.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese quoted at 70@75 to the trade and 78@82 in small lots. Mixed stocks 60@65 cts; duck 40@45 cts; quilling 5@6.

FLOUR—Continues to arrive freely and dealers are now able to supply their customers, some nothing by were unable to do ten days ago. However, there is no change in prices, and, notwithstanding, stocks are accumulating, no decline is anticipated. We continue to quote good spring extras at $5@5.25; choice Minnesota bakers flour, $7.25, and $7.25@7.50 for good to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—The operations in grain of all kinds continue light, and in a general way, the market presents but little that is really important. The offerings of Wheat continue light, but there does not seem to be much inquiry, as the mills are reported as being pretty well stocked; we continue to quote at $1.40@1.48 for red and $1.55@1.65 for white. Some shipping has been made to the east by the canal board recently, and we understand that the prices realized are a shade better than those being paid here. The mills have been fair for, but there is no change whatever in prices; 48@49 for mixed to prime yellow; 47@48 for ear; 46@47 for unsound; comparatively light for some time past, but the supply is still considerably in excess of the demand. The demand for Ear Corn has fallen off considerably, and the increased receipts and lower prices are anticipated; at present, however, the stock is small and we still quote at 45@50 cts. for fair to choice ear load—on spot—offering at 62, to arrive. Shelled Corn is in good supply and cannot be quoted above 42 cts. Rye is quiet but occasionally unchanged, 88@90. Barley—the demand seems to be improving; sales of 1,000 bushels spring at 85, and 2 cars of fall, choice, at 90.

GROCERIES—Trade is quiet, but an early improvement is anticipated. In the east, Coffees are reported less excited, though prices are still maintained. Sugars continue dull and weak, and the same is true of Molasses. We can report arrivals from New Orleans almost daily—some of our leading houses have a fair supply in store already, and it looks at present as though some of them had bought too soon.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A 12¾, B 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C Yellow, 12¾; Portland Sugars—Clarke, 10¾; Clover, 10¾; Cuba Sugars, 10@11. Demarara, 12¾@13¾. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C Yellow, 12¾; C, 11¾; Off C, 11¾.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 26; Prime, 25; Good, 24; Fair, 23@23¾. Java, 28@30. Laguayra, 26@29. Mocha, 33. Roasted Coffee, pure, 28. Lower grades, 25@26.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 65. White Honey, 65. Lovering's, 63. Durant's, 55. Sugar Drips, 55. Brune's, 65; other grades, 48@50. New Orleans Molasses, old, 50@53. New crop, 60.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10; Good, 9¾; Fair, 9. Rangoon, 8. Patna, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 24. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 5. Cloves, 45. Nutmegs, 85.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30 cts.

HAY—Continues dull, and prices are lower; we reduce quotations to 80@85 per ton for common to prime baled. Sale I car prime reported at $27—the same grade a few days since would have brought $30 readily. Loose in request; several car loads arrived, but ready though, as yet, the stock is by no means large.

HOMINY—Is lower; we reduce our quotations to $4.50 per bbl to the trade and $5 is a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra 87@90; No 2 80@85. Cincinnati and Colzer brands No 1, 90 cts.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl. Cleveland $2.25. Eastern, $1.75.

MILLFEED—Sales, in a jobbing way, from store, at $22@23 per ton for Bran; $25@26 for Seconds; $28@30 for Middlings, and $40 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; sales at $2.50@3 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7¾ ribbed sides, 8; short ribbed sides, 8¾; clear sides, 9; sugar cured shoulders, 8¾; sugar cured hams, 13¾. Lard: in tcs, 9¾ cts.; in bbls, 10¾. Pork, $15. Breakfast Bacon, 10. Dried Beef, 16.

POULTRY—Chickens, 12@14 cts; Ducks, 14 @16; Turkeys, 16@18; Geese, 10@12.

POTATOES—Continue quiet and, notwithstanding the supply continues small, prices are unchanged; sales from store, in small lots, at 75@80 per bushel, according to quality.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SHAKER CORN—13@14 cts per lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is dull and nominally unchanged, $6.00@6.50. The Baltimore *American* says: "There appears to be some considerable attention of late given to the trade in clover seed by importers, and it is said that speculators and exporters have purchased freely, the activity being predicated upon the supposed shortness of crops in Europe, especially in France and Germany, and the demand is principally for shipment to those countries. The quantity of clover seed offered is not large, we believe, unusually large last season, and we doubt whether the price will be any further advanced in the spring than at present. The article is being principally secured as it arrives at the centres of trade, and doubtless by spring we shall have the usual quantity offered, without any advance attempted in price." Timothy Seed is also quiet and nominal at $3.00@3.50. Flaxseed unchanged at $1.85.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, January 4, 1872

Trade in petroleum was again very limited to-day, and the market, in a general way, presents but little that is new or important. Crude was firmer; quoted at $3.78@3.80, at Parker, with a sale at the inside quotation. There is an attempt being made to bull the market at Parker, but the demand is not pressing. Refined—easier; January, 22½@22¾; no quotations for futures.

The attention of the trade was more absorbed in a law suit, which was on trial, than anything else; this was evident from the fact the majority of the dealers were at the Court House, either as witnesses or spectators. Particulars will be found in our local columns.

SHIPMENTS OF PETROLEUM BY A. V. R. R.

Sunbeam O W, account W Stewart	74
Nonpareil O W, account T Hacket	146
Peerless O W, account T Duncan	8
Vista O W, account H McKelvy	622
Petrolite O W, account J Galley	48
Liberty O W, account J Galley	314
Total	1,716

OIL SHIPPED PAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. January 3.

National Oil, 936 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

P. Welsenberg & Co., 202 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co, 591 bbls ref oil to Warden F & Co., Phila.

Livingston Bros, 250 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 631 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 300 bbls ref. oil to Lloyd, Brock & Co., Phila.

John Spear & Co., 50 bbls refined oil to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 2,382 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & L., 204 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 204 bbls.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Graff, B & Co. metal	3	Lewis, O & P metal	1
Lindsay & McC. met.	1	Coleman, R & Co, or	1
Shoenberger & Co.	15	Minorhead & Co. o...	1
McKnight & Co. ore.	4	Wilson, G & Co., o...	1
Meredith, T & Co o...	2	Pitts Bolt Co. ore..	1
Clouman, C & Bro, ore	2		
Total	33		

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

Pgh Fge & I. Co. m..	4	Lindsay, McC & Co m	5
Graff, B. & Co.. m.	2	Lewis, O & P. metal	2
J Wood Sons & Com	5	Lewis, John Mills..	1
Hallman & H. metal	1	J W Porter, metal..	1
Bryan & C. metal	4	Brown & Co.—m..	1
Nimick & Co. metal.	26	Coleman R & Co, m.	2
Meredith, T & Co..	3	Byers, McC & Co..	4
		Total	74

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

J. W. Porter metal..	3	J. Wiser, metal....	2
J. Reamer, m.....	5	Hallman & H, metal	1
J Moorhead, metal..	2	Lloyd & Black, met.	1
Total	10		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 4, 5 P. M.—Consols; money 92¾; account 92¾; U. S. Coupons; 5-20's of '62, 89¾; do '65, 89¾; do '67, 89¾; 10-40's, 82. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £377,000.

LIVERPOOL, January 4, 5 P. M.—Cotton excited; middling upland 10¾@10¾d; middling Orleans 10¾@10¾d; sales of 25,000 bales on speculation and exports of 10,000 bales. Red winter wheat 9s 9d. Flour 25@28s. Cheese 63s. Cumberland middles 34s; short rib middles 35s 6d.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Cotton irregular; sales 4,000 bales; middling upland 20¾c. Flour a shade firmer; receipts western and state 25,800; 26,18; common to good extra $6.40@6.75; good to choice $6.80@7.35; white wheat western extra $7.20@7.45; extra Ohio $6.60@7.35; St. Louis $6.60@9.25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull and prices have declined; 92@92½c. Wheat; demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 spring $1.59@1.62; amber western red western $1.59@1.62; amber western $1.64@1.68; white $1.67@1.75; choice wheat No 2 Milwaukee declined to $1.60@1.60½; receipts in store 1,60; white State $1.55. Nos. 2 and 3 spring mixed $1.53; red State in store $1.62. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn; demand light; new mixed western afloat 78@79c; old 80½c. Oats quiet; western and Ohio in store and afloat 54@57c. Eggs quiet and steady at 33½@36c. Hops quiet and firm. Coffee firm; Rio at 19@21½c. Sugar steady; Cuba at 8¾@9¾c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 49@55c. Rice quiet at 8¼@8¾c. Petroleum, crude at 18½c; petroleum, refined at 23¾c. Turpentine firm at 48@50c. Pork dull and prices have declined; new mess at $14@14.25; old do at $13@13.50; prime at $12.50; new prime mess $11.50@14.50; mess pork, April, $14.50@14.75. Beef quiet; mess $9@11; extra $11@13. Hams unchanged; tierce dull; beef prime, mess $16@18; beef India mess $19@21. Dressed hogs lower at $5.87½@5.62½. Cut meats dull; shoulders 5@5c; hams 9@9½c; long clear 7¾c; short clear middles 8c. Lard dull; No 1 to prime steam 9@9¼c; kettle 9½c. Butter steady; western 11@27c; State 28@36c. Cheese dull at 11@14c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Beeves to-day 1,400, besides 800 yesterday, but on sale to-day; trade dull and prices nearly a half cent lower, with several lots unsold to-night; a good many stale dry cows at 7@8c; Texas 8¾@9c; sheds and western 10c; good cattle 11c, and scarcely any of best above 12c; 2 cars Kentucky, 6¾ cwt, 10c; 1 car fine, 8 cwt, 12c; 3 cars Illinois, 6¾ cwt, 10¾c; 4 cars, 7 cwt, 11c. Sheep; only 2,300 to-day, with 3,450 yesterday. The market was very quick and strong, at 5¾@7¾c; 2 cars, 88 lbs, Indiana sold at 6¾c; 2 cars Ohio, 92 lbs, 7¾c; 1 car State lambs, 80 lbs, 8¾c. Hogs, 25 cars yesterday and 55 cars to-day; live were quick yesterday at 5¾@5¾c; dull to-day at 5¾c; for best city dressed, 6¾@5¾c; western dressed 6¾@6¾; closed dull, with many dressed unsold.

BUFFALO, January 4—Cattle: receipts 57 cars, making a supply of 334 cars against 162 cars last week; market rules dull and drooping; prices 25c lower for good and 37½c for common, closing dull and heavy; sales of 30 head of steers, 1,420 lbs, at $5.50; 20 fair do, 1,190 lbs, $5.00@5.75; 30 Illinois steers, 1,227 to 1,416 lbs, $5.50@6; 140 Ohios, 975 to 1,225 lbs, $4.50@5.75@6. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,200; market active; prices firm and unchanged; sales 450 Michigan sheep at $5.15@5.75; 287 Indiana, 89 lbs, $6; 360 Ohio sheep, 81 to 91 lbs, $5.37½@5.62½; 60 Canada sheep, 76 to 138 lbs, $5.50@6; 170 Canada lambs, 83 to 88 lbs, $7. Hogs: receipts 8,500; market slow and declined 25c; weather soft; sales at $4.60@4.70 for medium to good.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 4—Flour; there was more inquiry but no sales; Southern buyers wanted low grades. Wheat; for extras and fancy there were scarce; high grades were called for to some extent on export account, but the views of the holders were above those of the buyers. Buckeye Spring at $1.09@7.50. Wheat opened with a speculative demand and prices higher, but closed weaker, and only inside prices could be obtained; $1.21 seller January; $1.21¼@1.21⅜ seller last half of January; $1.24@1.24¼ seller February. Corn firm; closed steady at 36@36¼c cash; 41¾c for seller February; 40¾@40¾c for seller May; rejected 38c. Oats quiet and firmer; 32¾c cash; 32¾c for seller February; 37¾c for seller May. Rye strong and higher; sales in car lots at 65c. Barley firmer at 61¾c. Pork quiet and firmer at $13.50 cash; $13.45 for seller February. Lard; steady and in good demand; 8¾c bid; 8¾c asked cash seller January; sales at 8¾c and 8¾c seller February. Meats quiet and heid at previous prices; sales 100,000 shoulders, on 30 days, at 4¾c seller February; box short rib at 6¼c. Sales dressed hogs firmer; saleable 500; packers and shippers buying. Whisky dull at 87¾@88c.

LATER—Wheat closed active and higher; seller February closed at $1.25¾; last bid past $1.24¾; cash $1.23¾. Corn closed a 4¾c for cash, and 42c for last half; 42¾c for February. Hogs closed active and 5c higher.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—Cotton: demand fair and prices advanced; middling 19¾@20c; low middling 19@19¼c. Flour; demand good at full prices—$6.50@6.85. Wheat; demand fair and prices advanced; red $1.48@1.50. Corn; demand fair and prices—47@48c. Rye; demand fair and prices advanced to 83@85c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 38c. Barley; demand fair and prices advanced to 53@55c. Pork dull at $13.50; sales of 500 bbls last evening at $14.12½ for seller March, but means dull and nominal. Lard; dull and drooping; shoulders 5@5¼c; sides: 6@6¼c for short rib and middles; 6¾@6¾c for clear, outside rates full 1c less. Bacon; demand light and dull; shoulders 6¾; sides 7¾@7¾c. Lard dull at 8¾@8¾c. Green meats 4¾@5¾@7¾@8¼c, and quiet. Whisky nominally 99½c.

NEW YORK, January 4.—The dry goods market continues inactive, but on cotton and woolen fabrics it appears to be gathering strength except Heavy Goods, which are offered at reduced prices. The Star brands, Philadelphia make, were reduced in price this afternoon one-eighth. Satisfactory advances have been made in Omega goods as follows: Cticks are up to 18c; B do to 22c; A do to 25c; ACA do to 27c; Peerless, 30c; Pride, 32c; Lonsdale yard wide, same brand, to 35c. Other makes steady and firm, with limited inquiry.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 4.—Flour; market steady with a moderate demand. Wheat firm and a shade higher; No 3 white Wabash $1.46; amber Michigan $1.40½; No 2 red $1.42. Corn; market steady with a fair demand, high mixed 49c; low mixed 48½c; yellow 49½c. Oats firm and a shade better; No. 1 42c; No. 2 40c; Mixed 39c. Clover seed $4.35 for Michigan. Hogs: market steady with a moderate demand at $5.05.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 4—Flour; demand fair; western family $7.50@8.25. Wheat; demand good at full prices; unchanged. Corn steady and in good demand; white western 67@68c; mixed 66@67c. Oats quiet at 37@38c. Rye steady at $1.5. Bacon; shoulders 7½c; sides 8c; clear ribs 8½c. Hams; sugar cured 14c. Lard steady at 10c. Butter steady. Whisky quiet at 88½@89c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat market steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 white $1.13½; No. 2 $1.22. Oats scarce and firm; No 2 32¾c. Corn; demand fair and prices advanced. No 2 mixed 40c. Rye; demand fair and prices advanced. Barley dull and prices drooping; Fall No. 2 60½c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 4.—Wheat; demand active and prices advanced; extra $1.53 bid; No. 1 white $1.48; amber $1.44. Corn; market steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 mixed 53c. Oats; demand good at full prices, 42c. Dressed hogs held firm; sales moderate at $5.20. Clover seed $6.10, with buyers and sellers.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Flour dull. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania and western red $1.50@1.60. Rye $1.85@1.90. Corn; mixed yellow new 68@70c; mixed western 71@73c. Oats less active; 49@50c. Barley malt $1.10@1.30. Provisions steady; crude 16¼@16½c; refined 22@ 23¼c. Whiskey dull; 95c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 4.—Wheat: demand light but holders firm; No 1 red winter $1.48; No 2 do $1.39@1.40. Corn; demand good at full prices—46.50@0.85. Wheat; demand fair and prices advanced; red $1.48@1.50. Corn; demand fair and prices—47@48c. Rye; demand fair and prices advanced to 83@ 85c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 38c. Barley; demand fair and prices advanced to 53@55c. Whisky dull at $13.50; sales of 500 bbls last evening at $14.12½ for seller March, but means dull and nominal. Lard; dull and drooping; shoulders 5@5¼c; sides: 6@6¼c for short rib and middles; 6¾@6¾c for clear, outside rates full 1c less. Bacon; demand light and dull; shoulders 6¾; sides 7¾@7¾c. Lard dull at 8¾@8¾c. Green meats 4¾@5¾@7¾@8¼c, and quiet. Whisky nominally 99½c.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, January 4.—33 bbls apples, 1 do beans, 4 kegs & butter, Jas O'Brien; 8 bbls apples, W H Gray & Co; 2 kegs lard, 2 bbls flour, 1 do butter, 4 do apples, 4 do hmts, Loh, Son & Co; 1 car oats, I Hippley; 133 bbls apples, 2 sacks do, Aaron Burrel; 2 bbls blackwines, Rodelheim & Affelder; 1 car wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 1 car staves, Balys & R; 2 do lumber, Smith Bros; 1 car hay, Mc-Kay, Casey & Co; 2 cars ore, Byers, McCullough & Co; 18 bbls d peaches, Arbuckles & Co; 4 bbls butter, 2 do beans, 2 do eggs, Volgt, Mahood & Co; 2 kegs lard, H Bell & Co; 2 hogs, J P Hanna; 73 hides, Wm Flaccus & Son; 6 bbls butter, H Riddle & Son; 9 bags seed, Hall, Anderson & Co; 20 bbls apples, 21 kegs & butter, 74 tubs butter, W H Graff & Co; 5 of hogs, Beckert & G; 1 car m iron, Marshall, M & Co; 1 car iron, Jones & Laughlin; 50 bbls grease, F Sellers & Co; 61 bx cheese, Volgt, Mahood & Co; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 95 do do, Seghmyer & Yeakmis.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, January 4.—1 car lumber, Union Planing Mill; 14 bx & 2 do mdse, Graff, B & Son; 62 bbls s iron, W M Stone; 1 car lumber, W Warner; 1 car do, A V Barrett, M & Co; 15 bbls eggs, 16 coils apples, Volgt, Mahood & Co; 4 cases tobacco, Pressold Bro; 12 pails tobacco, Zimmerman; 1 sett wheels, Elliot Bate & Co; 10 casks p ash, Excelsior F G Co; 200 bbls flour, 25 pkgs tobacco, Schoonaker & Co; 2 bxs yeast cake, W D Cooper & Bro; 1 do mdse, Wm Haslage & Co; 2 do do, S H Baird; 262 sks oats, 16 do wheat, 40 bbls apples, Reil & Ritchart; 1 keg wheels, Jas Sherrer; 1 bx mdse, Jas W G Miller; 1 car ear corn, 300 bbls flour, Houck, Jamison & Co; 16 bbls tallow, W & H Walker; 34 dressed hogs, J P Hann; 1 bx bx's farina, 10 do p barley, Luebbe Bro; 80 bxs pipes, Austin & Bro; 1 car hay, Wm Welsh & Co; 1 car flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 50 do do, G McFerron.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 4.—50 bbls flour, J Fullerton; 10 bbls sides, C G Hammer & Son; 5 do do, J Meyer & Son; 8 bdls chirs, Lemon & Weisegarber; 4 bbls mdse, McKee, Speer & Co; 1 wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 1 bx mdse, Kvefer & Co; 1 do d goods, D J Davis; 2 do d wood chs rs & 2 crockery, A Bell & Co; 1 do mdse, Graff, B & Co; 5 bbls axes, J B Candield; 1 car barley, F Shields; 7 d hogs, H Rea Jr; 9 bbls d fruit, W H Graff & Co; 5 do nuts, W H Cooper & Co; 1 do flour, J H Croskey; 6 d d appies, 1 do beans, 1 do d peaches, 1 do feed, Carter, Bros & Co; 1 box d seed, 1 car corn, I Hippley; 1 bbls flour, Daniel Wallace; 2 kgs butter, Volgt, M & Co; 10 pails tobacco, D S Erb & Co; 29 bbls glue, Wm Flaccus; 22 do do, Hickey & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION January 4.—1 car oats, R Knox & Son; 1 car cooperage, C Lotz; 2 do do, Rallys & R; 1 do do, J M Hemphill; 1 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 do lumber, Lynch on & Son; 12 bbls apples, F Owens; 4 do do, J Wachthy; 75 sks oats, 41 do corn, 1 car feed, Adams & Knox; 46 coils hay, McCord & Rigby; 3 cars lumber, J McBriar; 15 pkgs tobacco, W H Park; 1 car lumber, C C Boyle; 1 case tobacco, C H Reuter; 2 do do, R & W Jenkinson; lot furniture, Krempple & Co; 27 bgs corn, W Johnston; 50 bbls apples, C H Morlege; 1 car oats, 1 do lumber, L Walters & Son.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, January 4—*Local*.—5 dressed hogs, 2 pkgs butter, J Kreiling; 7 dressed hogs, J C Hohn; 3 bbls tallow, Reed & Johnston; 3 bdls leather, Hammett & Son; 4 do pelts, H Strang; 18 sks oats, Yoegntly & Kopp; 10 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 22 do oats, W McKinty; 20 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 32 sks wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 27 bales hay, P Myers.

Through.—2 bxs d cheese, Bellstein Bro; 15 casks zinc, F W Gerdis; 15 boxes tea, W W Wright; 4 bdls tubs, S Moon; 1 bx tea, J Shipman; 1 roll carpet, McCracken & Co; 2 boxes shoes, Russell & K; 1 do do, C Leise.

Imports by River.

PITTSBURGH BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, January 4.—120 bbls flour, J Corbet; 35 sks wheat, J A Faddis; 16 bales hay, R H C; 1 away; 20 hides, 9 c skins, 2 bdls pelts, Wm Flaccus & Son; 700 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 20 bbls flour, Kammer Bro; 4 bxs tobacco, Erb & Co; 3 bxs butter, H J McCracken Bro; 7 pkgs butter, 1 do eggs, 8 bbls apples, M W Rankin & Bro; 10 bales hay, 8 pkgs poultry, 18 sks corn, 3 do butter, 9 do nuts, J B Holley; 36 bales hay, 20 bbls apples, A S Carlisle; 31 hides, 3 bdls pelts, 1 bbl tallow, W J Marks; 3 bbls do, Reed & Johnston; 2 boxes mdse, J J Pettitt & Co; 20 bales hay, Beckert & C; 59 sks corn, 3 pkgs eggs, J B Holley; 38 bbls apples, A G Hazelbaker; 300 bxs w glass, John Flack; 41 pkgs produce, J R Hewitt.

PAINTING, GRAINING, &c

JOHN T. BROWN.....W. H. BASSETT

BASSETT & BROWN,

HOUSE, Sign and Fresco Painters, Graining and Glazing, No. 37 SIXTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. Churches, Parlors, &c., &c., done in the best manner, on reasonable terms. jy6:tf

JOHN T. GRAY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

GRAINER AND GLAZIER

No. 54 NINTH STREET

(Late Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Boquets and Baskets of Flowers

HOME NEWS.

The mammoth illuminated posters announcing that Maj. Burnell has effected an engagement with the Australian Wild Children, and that they will be on exhibition, at the museum, will be posted in a few days.

Western University.

The term will re-open Monday, January 8. Thorough instruction by fourteen professors and tutors is given in the departments of Arts, Philosophy, Engineering, Preparatory Classical and Preparatory English. Students not wishing to complete either of the above courses can join such classes as they may desire.

Our Inventors.

During last week letters patent were issued to residents in this section for the following inventions—the papers dating January 2, 1872.

122,980. Metallurgic Furnace—James L. Hamilton and Hugh MacDonald, Pittsburgh, Pa.

122,388. Hose Coupling—Edward S. Kennedy, John Putnam and Henry Smith, Birmingham, Pa.

122,402. Boring Machine—Zicarlah C. Phillips, Allegheny city, Pa.

122,410. Fire Place—John Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society.

The Society are receiving applications daily and entries are made, so that at the present time it is a foregone conclusion that this, the first annual exhibition of the Poultry Society will be a success. The opening day, Tuesday, January 30th, will present to the breeders of pure bred poultry, one of the finest collection of rare birds that have ever been on exhibition in the State. Mr. W. R. Elliott, the corresponding secretary, at 111 Market street, will be happy to receive further applications, or give any information that may be required.

After the Saloon Keepers.

Mr. Wm. B. Ross, of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, has inaugurated new war on the saloon keepers. Their names and locations are: Anthony Clark, Beaver avenue; Phillip Wagner, Beaver avenue; John Troyer, Pennsylvania avenue; Richard Mundl, corner of Market and Juniata streets; Joseph Kilmeyer, Franklin street; R. Kunkle, Fulton street, and Louis Eigle, Franklin street. They are charged with selling liquor to minors and selling on Sunday. The information was made before Alderman Crist, and the constables are around serving the notices.

Jones House Harrisburg Pa.

No doubt many of our readers are quite familiar with the location of this popular hotel in Harrisburg. But to those who are not, and are about to visit Harrisburg during the session of the Lanislature we would state, that it is located in the very heart of the city and easy of access to and from the railroad depot and the Capitol. Mr. Thos. Farley the proprietor a courteous host, and genial gentleman is the very man to know, just how to run a hotel. Ably assisted by our old-timed friend Mr. W. T. Caleb formerly of the Surf House, Atlantic City, and Mr. Cregmon of Harrisburg, both gentlemen of experience in the hotel business and are gifted with that very essential requisite—urbanity. The house is well kept and at present is the headquarters of the Allegheny county delegation.

James R. Taylor.

Among the most convenient and useful manufactures in the city, is that of Mr. J. R. Taylor, at No. 35, Market street, which although established for nearly thirty years, is not so generally known as its deserves to be. During all these years the house has quietly pursued its even way supplying factories and families with wove wire-work, sieves, sand and coal screens, traps, cages, fenders and all ordinary kinds of wire-work, and always doing their work well, giving to their patrons the highest satisfaction, they have recently enlarged their works so as to meet the demand for wire guards for store rooms, windows, &c. The visitor to their establishment will find on the first floor the sales department, where samples of finished work in great variety can be inspected. On the second floor will be found the screen-weaving and wire cloth factory in full operation, and on the third floor will be found the store door, window and factory front guards, together with the fancy garden work and fencing.

The arrangement of the different departments and the work going on in each are well worth visiting. Mr. J. R. Taylor is a practical and very ingenious wire weaver, and is a gentleman of the highest character, with whom we have learned, from many years' experience, that it is both safe and pleasant to deal.

List of Letters

Held for postage January 5th, 1872, in the Pittsburgh Postoffice:

Martin C. Briggs, 3c; W. A. Bayne, Waynesburg, Pa., 3c; I. J. Blake, Nashville, Tenn., 3c; Mr. Bissell, Allegheny City, Pa., 3c; Luna Beck, Long Island, N. Y., 3c; J. B. Brow, Alton, Ill., 3c; Robert Bonner, New York, 3c; Jno. Cooper & Co., Mount Vernon, O., 3c; M. W. Cumming, Long Branch, N. J., 3c; E. M. Cosgray & Co., Waynesburg, Pa., 3c; Miss Ellen Bliot, Springfield, Ill., 3c; A. W. Ewing, Mansfield Valley, Pa., 3c; J. M. Findley, Kittanning, Pa., 3c; Pat. Fleming, Baltimore, Md., 3c; Farmers and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg, Pa., 3c; Christian Gering, Mills Creek, O., 3c; James Hazzard, Monongahela City, Pa., 3c; E. B. Herrick, Lawrence, Mass., 3c; Mattie Hochsteiner, Franklin, Pa., 3c; Imperial Insurance Company, New York, 3c; Edward Ingram, Ingram Station, Pa., 3c; H. C. Johnston, Moon, Pa., 3c; A. B. Johnston, Freeport, Pa., 3c; Hanna Jorgensen, Mansfield, O., 3c; E. G. Kennedy, Allegheny City, Pa., 3c; Robert Kennedy, New York, 3c; Wm. Lockard, Duquesne, Pa., 3c; Matthew Laughlin, Green Tree, Pa., 3c; Leetonia Nail and Bolt Company, Leetonia, Pennsylvania, 3c; David Langton, Brady's Bend, Pennsylvania, 3c; J. M. Lane, Beckett store, Ohio, 3c; Morrison, Barr & Co., Roaring Springs, Pa., 3c; William Morgan, Forestdown, Pa., 3c; W. Mercer, Macon, Ga., 3c; Arra Markward, Mansfield, O., 3c; Mrs. McCoy, Florence, Pa., 3c; Nickles, Sheppard & Co., Pebble Street, Mich., 3c; O. Ohlmacher, Birmingham, Pa., 3c; R. H. Porter, Shousetown, Pa., 3c; Pollock & Bro., New York, 3c; Wm. Rankin, New York, 3c; James Reed, New York, 3c; W. H. Sasm, ins station, Pa., 3c; James S ormo, Washington, D. C., 3c; Nelson Stewart, Pollock, Pa., 3c; Stein, Sharpsburg, Pa., 3c; Street & Smith, New York, 3c; Harry B. Saddler, Baltimore, Md., 3c; Mrs Twing, Brookville, Pa., 3c; Tribune, Detroit, Mich., 3c; Lewis M. Thompson, Gardner, Ill., 3c; Harding Williams, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Elizabeth Watson, Washington, D. C., 3c; Johnston Wood, Morrill Co., Johnstown, Pa., 3c; A. Wick, Davistown, Pa., Samuel E. Warner, New York, 3c; HughWood, Hope Church, Pa., 3c; G. W. Wharton, Middlecourse, O., 3c.

Amusements.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Another very large and enthusiastic, as well as appreciative audience greeted Mr. McWade at the Fifth Avenue Opera House last evening. His conception of the character of Irving's Rip Van Winkle seems to be growing in favor nightly and looking upon his acting as he has conceived the author's idea, we must accord to him the praise that is due to his careful and pains-taking study. His reading at times seems to fill the very soul of the auditor with feelings of sympathy in sympathizing in the scene where he makes himself known to his beautiful daughter Steenie, Miss Nellie Jones. As from circumstances and proofs, he gives his identity begins to dawn upon her mind and convinces her that the old gentleman is really Rip Van Winkle, her father, and recognizing him, she carried the audience by impulse, and shares alike with Mr. McWade the honors of the evening. This evening Mr. McWade takes a benefit, and we presume that the growing interest that has manifested itself among our theatre goers to see his "Rip" will fill the house to overflowing.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Through Fire was repeated again at this house to a very slim audience. No doubt the play is somewhat losing caste by its long repetition. To-night Mrs. Georgia Dickson takes her 2nd benefit of the season, and a more deserving and clever little lady and pains-taking actress is not on the boards. Mrs. Dickson certainly deserves of a public recognition from the hands of our Theatre-going public, and we wish this to be a certainty. That an opportunity will be afforded this evening to all to show their appreciation of Mrs. Dickson as an artiste and a lady. Through Fire will be repeated to-night for the last time this season, and to those who have not seen it, they should not fail to present themselves at the Opera House to-night.

THE ORPHANS' FAIR still continues to draw, and from the many smiling and happy faces, we should judge that the best of satisfaction is the lot which falls to all. Open every evening in the basement of the Cathedral.

THE VARIETIES.—Look at the attractions that fill this house nightly. The Man Serpent, Fattie Stewart, Fayette Welsh, the great Walters, and many others, a corps sufficient in their specialties to crowd the little temple of amusement for weeks to come. Go and see them.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.—Lost week of this great painting at the Art Gallery. Every man, woman and child ought to see it. Don't let this the last opportunity pass unheeded.

LIBRARY HALL.—The grand opera of Lucia di Lammermoor will be presented to-night, with Nilsson as Lucia, a part in which she is without equal on the stage. A leading New York exchange, of recent date, says in reference to her personation of this part: "The exquisite finish of Miss Nilsson's vocalization, the purity and surpassing beauty of her voice and the facility of her vocal execution have been supplemented by a conscientious care and a histrionic appreciation which have made her the prima dona of the period. In some parts Miss Nilsson is, of course, better than in others. Comparisons between her various personations must be influenced more or less by mere personal taste, and may not be very valuable; but to us she would be one of the most perfect of her representations. Miss Cary has sung extremely well this season.

Capoul has won many admirers by his graceful style of singing, and many detractors by his frequent use of the falsetto. As a rule, Brignoli he has been successful in making up that favorite tenor to renewed efforts, and quite unsuccessful in eclipsing him in the affections of our public. In the matter of baritones, Mr. Strakosch has been specially felicitous. Bartolini has a good Italian style. Jamet will be remembered as a satisfactory and careful basso.

It has certainly given great pleasure to all our opera goers to see Maretzek in the conductor's seat in the orchestra. The man so closely identified with the lyric history of New York for the past twenty years is the man of all others to be at the music helm of a metropolitan operatic enterprise; and when a lover of music sees Maretzek wave the baton he knows that there is no possibility of failure.

SEIZURE OF DRUG STORES.

Perfumery, &c., Levied Upon by the United States Revenue Collector.

Yesterday about noon the stocks of seven drug stores in this city, by order of Collector Davis, the proprietors of which, it is alleged have been for some time past, selling perfumery, hair dyes, cosmetics, &c., upon which the United States revenue tax had not been paid, to which, therefore, the proper stamps were not affixed. For some time past the revenue officers have been engaged in carefully working up the case, and yesterday, all arrangements having been completed, the seven establishments were seized by the collector. The list of the firms, against whom proceeding have been instituted, is as follows: W. H. Whitman, No. 487 Penn street; S. S. Holland, Liberty street; C. Abel, Wylie avenue; J. E. Burns & Co., Corner Penn and Sixth streets; J. C. Knorr & Co., Penn avenue, and Fifth avenue; J. F. Caldwell, Penn avenue. Liberty will be filed in each case by Distrist Attorney Swoope. The proprietors of these establishments will doubtless give bonds, and continue business until the cases are settled in some way. The estimated value of the stock seized will probably aggregate $40,000.

THE CLEVELAND ROAD.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad—The President's Report—Condition of the Road—Operations the Past Year—The Directors for 1872.

The stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway held their annual meeting in Cleveland on Wednesday morning, when President McCullough presented his annual report of the workings of the road during the year 1871.

From the report it appears that the gross EARNINGS OF THE ROAD

were from freight transportation $2,375,454 53; from passengers, $601,039 78; from mails, express, &c., $163,259 47, making a total of $3,079,753 78. The total operating expenses were $1,561,057 76, leaving a balance of net earnings of $1,518,697 12.

From this there was deducted the mortgage, interest, &c., $266,706 12, sinking fund $31,442, lease of track P. F. W. & C. Railway, $86,574 07; balance due P. F. W. & C. Railway on account of joint earnings which have been, this year, total, $429,380 89, leaving a net income of $1,089,316 13.

During the year there were five dividends made, by which $861,628 21 were distributed among the stockholders.

The expenditures for equipment and construction were—Equipment, $255,250 05. New structures and real estate, 88,641 11. Machinery and tools and personal property, $11,578 31. Total, $352,870 40.

A debt of $19,355 48 was paid during the year for the burning of a planing mill in Steubenville, Ohio, and the amount has been charged against the income for the next year. A further debt of about $60,000 for interest, taxes, sinking fund, &c., remains to be paid as provided in the lease of the road to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PURCHASES OF REAL ESTATE.

have been authorized and made as follows:

At Manchester (Allegheny city) the "Government Lot," so called, secur ng a hitherto unsettled title in the way and ground for the erection of a round-house and machine shop, 236 by 244 60. At Cleveland, Block 14 on Whisky Island, to give better access to the Company's property, the round-house and machine shop at Wellsville adjoining shop yards, about four acres necessary to the growing business at that point.

Contracts have been authorized and executed with responsible parties for putting up a section of the Pound-house and a small machine shop at Manchester and for the completion of the unfinished wing of the machine shop at Wellsville, both much needed improvements, and work upon the same is progressing satisfactorily.

LEASE OF THE ROAD.

Chief in importance among the events of the year is the extension of the company's property to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years from December 1st, 1871, which will have been heretofore apprised, and upon which you have taken affirmative action. By the terms of the principal and interest of the funded debt from December 1st, 1871, is provided for, and the stock of the company increased as authorized by the stockholders in the ratio of 42 and 85-100 per cent., becomes a permanent guaranteed seven per cent. security. The control of the road, and the right to purchase the corporation owning or operating the road, and payable quarterly on first days of March, June, September and December in each year. It is thus made a most desirable investment, unaffected by the competitions and fluctuations of business and free from the vicissitudes of Wall street speculations. The new guaranteed stock issued at the above mentioned increase must at an early day range to par in the market and mainly disappear from the channels of ordinary stock jobbing operations into the higher realm of Trust Funds and private dollios.

By the terms of the lease the lessee assumes the unfinished improvements alluded to above, and from December 1st, 1871, provides the means for their completion.

SETTLING THE CONTINGENCIES.

The assets remaining to the company are regarded as sufficient to meet all contingencies in the final settlement of its business, since important cases are, however, pending in litigation, involving between three and four hundred thousand dollars, and to secure the stockholders against any question of loss in case of unexpected adverse decisions your President, as instructed by resolution of the stockholders at the meeting of November 23st, 1871, has secured the assent of the lessee to the use if necessary of $200,000 of the consolidated mortgage bonds of the company, and this with the assets in hand, it is believed, afford the most ample protection against any emergency.

As provided by the resolution above referred to, "as a consideration for this assent" on the part of the lessee the latter is entitled to all assets that may remain in the hands of the Treasurer, if at any such there be after paying all the just debts of the company and providing for a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum to the 1st of December, 1871.

The business of

THE YEAR IN FULL DETAIL,

as exhibited in the following:

Receipts from all Sources.

Assets to close account for 1871, as per last annual report		$220,286 68
Capital stock—total issues	$385,725 00	
Stock scrip—total issues	201 25	
		385,926 25
Mortgage of 1900-299 bonds sold	220,000 00	
Bills payable	29,110 45	
		228,110 45
Interest received	3,969 96	
Gross earnings	3,079,734 78	
		3,083,704 74
		$4,018,028 12

Disbursements on all Accounts.

Motive power and cars	571,446 76	
Maintenance of way and structures	436,026 37	
Transportation expenses	370,435 43	
General expenses	183,129 30	
		1,561,037 76

Joint Earnings Account.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry., due in settlement of Joint Earnings to Oct. 1st, 1871		43,650 40
For interest on Bonds and lease of tracks from Fort Wayne Road, &c., there was expended		357,250 45
There was expended in dividends		861,628 21
In cancelling indebtedness (bonds, &c.)		453,121 87

New Structures and Improvements.

New round-house, Cleveland (final)	2,616 04	
Improvements at Cleveland, slip No. 3 and track extension on Island	38,610 35	
Wellsville shop extension	5,020 22	
New Round House and Shop Manchester	1,194 00	
Double Track Yellow Creek	3,098 34	
Miscellaneous	2,258 04	
Equipment.		
400 New Gondolas	$223,175 54	
7 New Way Cars	7,894 21	
15 New Stock Cars	9,509 52	
Westinghouse Air Brake (final)	12,611 68	
Machinery and Personal Property	11,578 34	264,829 29
The purchases of real estate, mentioned above required an expenditure of		$25,244 12.

ASSETS CLOSING ACCOUNT FOR 1871.

Cash in hands of Assistant Treasurer	$227,872 11	
Cash in special deposit	21,720 35	
		$310,592 46
Massillon and Cleveland Railroad Stock	62,500 00	
Materials at Shops	126,588 83	
Ballast on lines on hand	25,774 50	
Iron Rail on hand	54,075 92	
Due from sundry Railroad and individuals		249,404 81
Total Assets		$840,536 02

Liabilities.

Due of sundry Railroads and individuals	$205,567 41	
Due on Coupons and dividends	97,312 75	
Due on bills and pay roll audited	208,382 41	
Total Liabilities		$511,265 57
Net Assets		$329,273 45

In the statement of assets above, are included, as will be observed, materials at shops, wood and ties on hand, and iron rail on hand, amounting to $180,663 75, which passes into the hands of the lessee with the other property of the company, an equal amount to be returned upon the expiration of the lease or sooner therefor under its provisions, leaving a net balance of $124,234 70 without allowance for loss or depreciation in value to meet contingent claims and liabilities against the company to December 1st, 1871, exclusive of suits in litigation.

After reading the report, of which the above is a full synopsis, the following Board of Directors for the present year was chosen:

Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia; George W. Cass, Pittsburgh; R. P. Jones, Pittsburgh; J. N. McCullough, Pittsburgh; E. B. Haskell, Cleveland; Jay Gould, New York; Henry N. Smith, New York; William Hodge, New York; Charles Lanier, New York; Henry Grotton, Rhoderic Phillips, Philadelphia; J. V. Painter, Cleveland; William Thaw, Pittsburgh.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Joseph Israel made an information before Burgess Jones, of East Birmingham, charging Officer McCurry with misdemeanor in office, in refusing to arrest a certain person who, the deponent alleges, was acting in an indecent manner towards his sister. A hearing will be had in the case to-day.

Wm McBride, for acting in a disorderly manner, and afterward resisting an officer, was yesterday sent to the Workhouse for sixty days.

George Crawford, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was sent to Claremont for thirty days.

Alderman McMasters yesterday took the information of Mrs. Jane Wilson, resident of Fort Liberty, charging her husband Henry Wilson, with desertion. She states that he abandoned her last March, and has since neglected and refused to provide for her support.

A one-legged boy, named "Wooley" Shiers was before Alderman O'Donnell yesterday, on a charge of burglary, on oath of Joseph Sullivan. The deponent alleged that he was caught in the act of "coming through" his meat shop, located on Penn avenue, in the Ninth ward. The defendent was committed for trial.

Wm. Elliott yesterday made an information before Alderman Taylor charging Ambrose Lieb, keeper of a saloon in the Fourth ward, with selling liquor on Sunday.

Johanna O'Brien brought two suits for illegal liquor selling against Charles Henry—one for selling without license and the other for selling to minors. Henry was arrested and held in bail for trial.

Wm. Crowley charged Michael Quinn with larceny in having robbed him of $18.75 on Christmas day. The parties are residents of the Twelfth ward. A warrant is out for Quinn, issued by Alderman O'Donnell.

Kate McNamara appeared before Alderman O'Donnell and charged Mrs. Griffin with keeping a disorderly house on Etna street. A hearing is to be had this morning at 10 o'clock.

Before Alderman Kerr, of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, Dr. E. W. Riggs appeared, and made an information, charging Samuel Cupps with false pretense. Cupps was committed for trial.

Michael McNamara was yesterday recommitted to jail by Mayor Callow, for trial, on a charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred by Michael Bayton.

Eight common cases were disposed of by Mayor Brush, at the morning hearing and three in the evening.

Mollie Oliver "Pat" Oliver was arrested last evening, on an information made before the Mayor, by Lizzie Siegler, a "boarder" at a house on Forbes avenue. A hearing will probably be had in the case this morning. Mollie, on the day after Christmas, ended a four months' term at the Work House, and the prospects for her early return to that institution are exceedingly favorable.

Lovers of the "weed" should use Dilworth's "Heart's Ease." PHILLIP HOEB, P.M.

OIL CASE.

Contracts Before the Court—Intervenor Enters a Protest Against the Alleged "Ring" and Brings up Evidence—Interesting Case.

A case of more than usual importance to the oil interest was taken up in the Court of Common Pleas, Judges Sterrett and Stowe presiding. It was that of Kirkpatrick & Lyons against Commodore Kountz to recover $5,600 for breach of contract in the delivery of oil.

THE CONTRACT.

It appears that on the 7th day of June, 1869, the parties entered into an agreement, stipulating that Mr. Kountz was to deliver to Messrs. Lyons & Kirkpatrick at their oil refinery in Pittsburgh 2,000 barrels of crude oil at 13½ cents per gallon, any time between the date of making the contract and December 31st, 1869. The year passed and the oil was not delivered, nor its equivalent. On the 31st of December crude oil was 18 cents in the Pittsburgh market and Messrs. Lyons & Kirkpatrick when the oil was not delivered asked for payment of the difference in the price which would have been due. This was refused and the present suit is brought to recover that amount and interest from the time it was due.

The matter came up some time ago but the defendant was not in attendance, and judgment by default was entered against him for $5,555. From this an appeal was taken by the defendant alleging that he had not had notice of the case before judgment was entered, this ground the court re-opened the judgment to allow him to put in a defense and thus the case came up for regular trial yesterday.

THE PLEA OF DEFENSE.

The defendant, Commodore Kountz, admits the non-fulfillment of the contract, but in explanation thereof, puts in the plea that he was made the victim of a conspiracy by the "Bull Oil Ring" of which many men were at the time. He alleges that the firm of Lyons & Kirkpatrick were members of this ring, and that by the reduction of oil to $2 per bbl to a fictitious value, while all the lines of transportation leading from the oil regions to Pittsburgh were given absolute control of the "Ring," which thus had a monopoly of the trade, and prevented him from buying oil to fill his contract unless he paid the exorbitant and fictitious price asked. His endeavor now is to produce evidence to show the existence and operation of the ring at the time stated.

When the case was called yesterday, M. W. Acheson, Esq., appeared for the plaintiffs and Messrs. George Shiras and S. H. Geyer for the defendant. The counsel for the defense first filed an affidavit, setting forth that two important witnesses, Messrs. D. Hostetter and B. B. Campbell were absent, and asked for a few days postponement.

The court, however, overruled this plea and ordered the case to proceed.

THE CASE OPENED.

Mr. Acheson then carefully filed the record of the judgment for $5,752, which was obtained at the September Term of Court, 1870. The plaintiffs then rested.

Mr. S. H Geyer, for the defense then opened with a brief statement of the facts as given above and stated the defense would be to prove that the so called "Bull Ring" so stimulated the price of oil that during 1869, that the gentlemen who entered into a contract in good faith were unable to avail themselves of their contracts, and this was a sample case which they expected to prove,—as the plaintiff knew well—and to throw the direct burden of proof upon the defense.

The following witnesses were then called and the testimony taken, which is herewith given.

THE OIL MARKET IN DECEMBER.

Henry M. Long, sworn—Reside in Allegheny; am editor of Pittsburgh GAZETTE. In the fall of 1869 I was in the oil business; I did business on Duquesne Way in Pittsburgh; I knew of persons who were buying all the oil they could, and selling none. So far as my brokers knew they were the only buyers; this was in the months of October, November and December, 1869; the oil was generally, almost wholly, brought from Venango county; it was brought by Allegheny Valley Railroad and by river, when at a proper stage. Lockhart & Frew, Kirkpatrick & Lyons, Byers & Co. were the principal buyers; there were others, but I do not remember them; my brokertter was not a buyer to my knowledge; there were large amounts purchased; they bought any and all the oil that was offered, from one barrel up to 50,000.

The first day of the year was Sabbath; the second a holiday; on the third of January I sold to Fisher at 13 cents.

Between 31st December and 3d January there was no rise in Allegheny river; there was previous to that.

By Court—Mr. L. is wrong, the first of January was on Saturday.

Mr. L.—I am mistaken; but it was the third day of January before we could do any business; my only buyer I could find was Mr. Fisher on that day.

I know of no natural causes that would account for fall of oil from December it to January 3. I know of no rise in the market for the fall of oil; I could find no buyers except those mentioned.

I bought oil from or through Mr. John Fisher on or about the close of the year at Oil City at 12½ cents, and it cost me one cent to scrip it to Pittsburgh, and counting on a reasonable profit and everything, the oil would be worth at Pittsburgh about 14 cents. No manufacturer could afford to pay over 12½ cents for crude oil.

SCARCITY OF OIL.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons are oil refiners, and have been in business some years.

I was a buyer of oil at Oil City in 1869—latter part of December, 1869; I had not purchased any in Pittsburgh that I remember; I had a contract maturing in December, for which I bought oil in Oil City; it cost me 13⅜ cents in Pittsburgh.

Usually supply and demand fix the market price of oil.

I remember of buying 5,000 barrels of oil at Oil City Dececember, 1869; I know of no reason why Capt. Kountz couldn't buy oil at Oil City at 12½ cents to fill his contracts; he could have bought the oil, but whether he could get it here or not was a different thing.

The firm of Watt, Long & Co. are defendents in a suit brought on oil contracts.

Re-direct—At one time in December, 1869, pipes were down opposite Oil City, which fed Valley R. R., and prevented oil coming down to Pittsburgh; it was also almost impossible to get cars on road by reason of cars being detained, often unnecessarily; I never heard of any detention after end of the year 1869 in Valley R. R.

Bateman Goe, *afirmed*. In the latter part of the year 1869 I was a dealer in oil in Pittsburgh; I don't know that I can give a very definite answer to your question that any combination of persons to buy up oil; I would prefer not to name it as the question; to my personal knowledge I do not know that Lyons & Kirkpatrick & Lyons were members of a combination to buy oil and keep from the market; I believe there was an agreement to buy up oil and keep it from the market; the arrangements were to buy what they could, as far as how long they intended to continue this, and how high price they intended carrying it, I do not know; the intention was to take what oil they bought and hold it for a speculative price would sell it at a certain price; there were men who buy a good deal of oil; so far as the money they raised I know nothing about; they either had money or raised it, but when or what amount I do not know.

So far as my knowledge goes Kirkpatrick & Lyons were members of the combination; but not of my own knowledge. To make a long story short, I don't know what their arrangements were.

I was present at a meeting of persons interested in this movement. I think on two occasions, I think it was in October, or may be in September, 1869. I do not recollect whether Kirkpatrick & Lyons, or either of these, were present on either of the occasions.

A COMPANY ORGANIZED.

Maj. Wm. Phillips—Was in business in 1869 was that of a refiner and dealer in oil, the names of the firm was Lockart & Frew and Lockart & Co.

I am aware of the organization of a company in the fall of 1869, not with the purpose of buying large quantities of crude oil; it was not our primary object, it became an incident in our business; there was a comparatively small quantity of oil purchased in Pittsburgh, don't think it exceeded 15,000 barrels; we had large quantities bought on our contracts; we held large contracts maturing, to be delivered to ourselves; large purchases of oil were made the oil country, probably 50,000 barrels; our purpose was to take our oil, pay for it and keep it until after January 1st, 1870, not to sell it—otherwise we would be breaking the market against ourselves.

Kirkpatrick and Lyons were parties to that combination, at least James Lyons was, and represented the firm of K. and L.

Had no contract different from any one else with the A. V. R. R. Had no contract whatever. No individual member had any contract with the railroad to my knowledge—I remember of no official conversation in regard to any conversation in regard to shipping oil with officers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Our oil was purchased to be delivered in Pittsburgh. The company took its chances for cars like any body else. The organization had no assistance from the chief officers of the railroad of any kind whatever. In the fall of 1869 this organization was formed.

The testimony was interrupted here, and court adjourned until this morning at 9½ o'clock.

"SOWING WILD OATS."

The Sea as a Reformatory School—Banished from Home in Consequence of Incorrigibility.

About a week since an information was made before Mayor Brush, charging a young man, about twenty years of age, hailing from Cincinnati, with false pretenses. The charge was preferred by a prominent insurance agent of this city, and the circumstances were about as follows: The father of the wayward youth is the President of a very large insurance company, with headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio. The young man seems to be incorrigible, his parents and friends having utterly failed in their endeavors to keep his wandering feet in the path of rectitude. About a week since the young man met with the agent of the company before alluded to, in this city, and represented to him that he was authorized by his father to draw upon his agent here for $100. The agent thoughtlessly furnished the amount desired, and afterward, upon inquiry at Cincinnati, made the discovery that he had been imposed upon. The agent had the young man promptly arrested, and wrote to the father for advice as to what should be done in the matter.

Yesterday the private Secretary of the President of the company arrived here and upon a long interview with the Mayor, an officer was sent to the jail and the youth was brought to the Mayor's private office. The agent who had been the victim of the little confidence game, was present, and the matter was finally settled by the agreement of the young man to take a term of years' trip on the ocean. The private secretary who was not in the matter as the agent of the friends of the young man, had in the full confidence of the parents to such an arrangement, and himself would see that it was carried out. The young man was assured that, if he should do what was right during his absence, upon his return he should be received with open arms by his friends at home, and his father would see him up in business. The young man, who seems to owe his wrong doing in a great measure to the influence of evil companions, yielded a ready assent to the arrangement, and last night left, with the secretary, for New York, from whence he is to set sail at the earliest opportunity, on his reformatory trip.

Buchanan Letter List, Jan. 4, 1872.

Appleton Asa
Asburry C
Bane Mrs Wm
Cross Chas
Cunningham J
Clark Jas at
Caroly John M
Carry Wm
Clews Robt
Davis Thos J
Dowdy E
Dignam Math
Durand Phil
Dilen Luke
Davis David
Drewes Fred
Evans Zark
Evans Josiah
Richley Bertha
Foster W Mrs
Fitzgerald S
Gestner Frank
Gosling Thos H
Graham Mary J
Garrett Thos
Howard A M
Haught John
Harris Jas T
Hirsch Critt
Hughes P K
Irvin Wilson K
Irvin Wm H
Jacobs John
Jones Maggie
Jenkins D C
Karrigan Sophia
Kelly Jas
Kelly Celia
Koch Kate
Lueller Jennie
Matthews C G
Morgan J
Morley Sarah
Mellen Mary E
Mullen James
McAffee Joe
McA'rney
McKeivy E J
McEvoy J J
Nichols Annie
Orsmond E
Plummer N H
Pinkerton J R
Pyrsock Lydia
Perry Richard
Phillips M O Mrs
Peppard C D
Rogers H G
Robinson John
Reed Watson
Smith Maggie C
Smith A W
Sheets S
Snyder Nick H
Shook Henry
Sullivan Jno
Scott Dan
Simpson J W
Spear H W
Stewart W T
Snyder David
Thompson M Mrs
Tarney Jas
Tanner Mrs
Thompson R B
Upperman Chas
Weber Annie E
Watson Jos
Watson Kate
Weaver John
Wilson H H
Walters J W
Wilson M Mrs
Ward Anthony
Wareham Job
Willard
M'Cracken A Co
Young Mary
Yocum George
Yaney Lewis
Zick Matthew

PHILLIP HOEB, P.M.

BREVITIES.

AN EVENING PAPER apologizes for its "plentiful lack" of local matter.

THE Common Council balloted again for a Secretary yesterday, but so far as we could hear, made no choice.

SOMETHING less than one hundred tons of the blackest of Pittsburgh's black mud was scraped and carted from Smithfield street yesterday.

THE Committee on Contested Seats in Allegheny Councils, held another meeting last night, but refused to allow the result of their deliberations to be reported until the next meeting of Councils.

THE Mayor has received a letter from James Murray, of Vermilion, Marshall county, Kansas, making inquiries as to the whereabouts of Robert Newell, an iron moulder, and Scotchman by birth.

A CAPIAS was issued yesterday by Frothonotary Ross for the arrest of Daniel Meik, charged by Jacob Hans with slandering him by calling him a "sheep thief," and saying he purchased cattle the knew to be stolen.

WORKMEN were engaged last evening in putting a turn table on Smithfield street for the Pleasant Valley Railroad Company, by which the company are to adopt a new style of cars, which necessitates the turn-table.

THE people of Ohio county, West Virginia, in which Wheeling is located, on Wednesday voted 2,510 to 190, to authorize a subscription of $225,000, or so much of it as might be needed, to the capital stock of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad.

THE Baltimore express on the Connellsville road met with an accident a half-mile west of Port Perry, Monday yesterday morning through the breaking of the hind axle of the tender, by which it, and the baggage car were thrown off the track, but fortunately beyond the detention of the train some two hours, no damage was done.

JANUARY 1st, a new rule prevails as to the redemption of defaced and mutilated notes and fractional currency. Instead of being subject on redemption to a discount of mutilation, they are redeemed at their full value in new notes provided that three-fifths of the original proportion of such notes are presented in one piece.

LAST night the Board of Poor Directors of our proud sister Allegheny held a meeting at the dining rooms of Col. Geo. Gerst in Allegheny. Many of the most prominent politicians and all of the Board were present, and a most pleasant time was experienced. The supper was sumptuous, and the meeting adjourned with a kind vote of thanks to the generous host, Col. George Gerst, who had left nothing undone to secure the success of the occasion.

YESTERDAY Mr. John Schmitt entered legal proceedings and died an affidavit in the Pro-thonotary's office against Dr. E. W. Riggs for malicious prosecution. Schmitt says the physician made an information against before Justice Barker, of the Second ward, Allegheny, for false pretence. In connection with a bill for professional services, and that when the hearing came on the doctor was not present. He (Schmitt) feels that the prosecution was a malicious, enters suit. The usual order was issued.

MRS. KATE NEWELL, who resided near Cork's Run tunnel, on the line of the Pan handle railroad, was, on Wednesday afternoon, struck by the engine of a passing train, and killed. She was on her way to the river for a pail of water. The cow-catcher struck the unfortunate lady, and threw her against a telegraph pole, and she received her death from the effects of which she died at about eight o'clock in the evening. Coroner West held an inquest on the remains yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age and leaves a husband and two children.

QUITE a large audience assembled last evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the occasion of the delivery of the second free lecture of the course. The lecturer was the Rev. J. D. Herr, and the subject "The Hobbies We Ride." The manner in which the subject was handled by the preacher and gentleman—who is well-known in the community as an eloquent pulpit orator and public association lecturer—was such as to entertain and instruct all present, and reflect credit upon the speaker, as well as the association which is making such laudable efforts to further the welfare of the young men of our cities.

A MOST worthy correspondent writes: "The *Dispatch* and Post are welcome to the capital they make in abusing the late pleasant party given to distinguished members of the Republican Parade, at the Clinton parlors, on Penn avenue, East Liberty. Mr. David Hutchison, who has proven one of our honest and most straightforward contractors, asserts that the party cost him $1,000, and that if he knew he were writing to tell the true story, somebody else, by the name of Bart, might suffer in the mention of the contracts. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones." Will the editor of the *Post* take a hint? The *Dispatch* is not in glass houses, so it is passed unheeded by the correspondent.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

The jury in the case of John H. Zapf, charged with an indecent assault on Mrs. Anna Steinwald, this morning returned a verdict of not guilty, and ordered the costs to be equally divided between the prosecutrix and defendant.

Wm. Simmelrock was tried and acquitted of the larceny by ballee of a lot of household goods, valued at thirty dollars, from W. H. Sommler.

John M. Miller, for wife-desertion, was ordered to pay the costs of prosecution, $20 per month and the costs of the case. Judge Collier reserved his decision until further orders, and enter into $100 bail for the faithful compliance with this order.

Patrick Leary *alias* Baltic was next tried on charges of aggravated assault and battery and highway robbery. Dog & Co. prosecuted John Beadley, alleged that on the night of the second of December, while passing through Fifteenth-ward, he was attacked from behind by Leary, who knocked him senseless with a "handy-billy" and then robbed him of his watch and chain. Jury out.

The next case called up was that of Wm. Oliver, indicted for burglary. Oliver was charged with having broken into and robbed the store of L. J. Knorr & Co., on Liberty street, on the night of the 6th of December, of a number of shirts and a quantity of tobacco, cigars, &c. He was arrested in Allegheny with some of the stolen goods in his possession. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Edward Rogers, Wm. Smith (2 cases.)
Sarah Casey, Wm. Divine,
Edwin Fairburn, Joseph Grimes, et al.
Andrew Rutliger et al. Mary Kinsey,